The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Ex-Gov. H. A. Wise to Support Grant and Wilson.

Origin of Greeley's Intrigue for the Democratic Nomination.

He Confers with Horatio Seymour Six Months Before Cincinnati.

What the Tammany Candidate's Friends Think of Him.

George W. Julian's "Higher Considerations Than Selfish" Ambition.

VIRGINIA AND NEVADA.

Henry A. Wise in Favor of the Philadelphia Nominations—Nevada for Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Representative PLATT, of Virginia, brings information that Ex-Gov. HENRY A. WISE will support the Philadelphia nominations, and he is mentioned by Republicans of that State for a place on the ticket of electors to vote for President GRANT.

Trustworthy information from Nevada, the home of Parson TIPTON, "the Reformer," indicates that GRANT will have its electoral vote by at least 5,000 majority.

OHIO.

Republican Congressional Nomination in the Twentieth District.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 30.—The Republicans of the Twentieth District, yesterday, nominated RICHARD C. PARSONS, of Cleveland, for Congress.

GREELEY'S TRADE.

Secret Conference and Correspondence Between Greeley, Seymour, Waldo Hutchins and Others—Negotiations Looking to Greeley's Nomination Begun Six Months Before the Cincinnati Convention.

From the Binghamton Republican, June 29.

We have come in possession of some facts which account in part, if not wholly, for the remarkable and hitherto inexplicable action of the Democratic leaders in endeavoring to force HORACE GREELEY upon their party as its candidate for the Presidency. In October of last year, months before the "Liberal" Republican Convention of Missouri began the Cincinnati movement, Mr. GREELEY was in conference with a Democrat in this State, whom we know, on the subject of the Presidency; that Democrat was hunting for a compromise or dissatisfied Republican candidate whom the leaders of his party would indorse; and Mr. GREELEY agreed to accept, if nominated. Mr. GREELEY wrote a letter to this Democrat, in reply to one; and these led to the conference, *at Mr. Greeley's invitation; at which meeting Mr. Greeley consented to become the candidate if the nomination were tendered him.* We have seen Mr. GREELEY's letter, to which we have referred, in his own well-known handwriting.

The Cincinnati Convention of so-called Republicans was hardly then thought of, but we have proof, that we deem conclusive, of the fact that Democratic collusion with some of the delegates of that Convention, particularly from this State, led directly to Mr. GREELEY's nomination. A prominent Democrat of Central New-York wrote to a prominent man, hitherto a Republican, one of Mr. GREELEY's chief friends and advisers, in New-York City, only a few days before the Cincinnati Convention met, on the subject of the proposed candidacy. That Democrat was in favor of GREELEY's nomination; and believed that the Democratic Party of the country could be brought to his support in certain contingencies. The reply to the letter was a reply which pleased and gratified him; it crowned the negotiation; and the result, an understanding of what the Democrats were prepared to undertake, was, as we have said, made known to the prominent men in the New-York delegation at Cincinnati. The name of the leading Democrat we have mentioned is HORATIO SEYMOUR; and of the Republican friend of HORACE GREELEY, WALDO HUTCHINS. That the negotiation was carried on, we have seen the sufficient and undeniable proof. We have been shown a letter from one of the well-known writers of the last-named correspondence. HORACE GREELEY, WALDO HUTCHINS and HORATIO SEYMOUR are the "high contracting parties" to the greatest scandal of American politics. We state the facts of the correspondence on our proper responsibility; and if any one of the persons we have named denies, we will give dates and details, and procure testimony, that they will not be in position to dispute. The statements not contained in the two letters, one of Mr. GREELEY, which, by the way, set aside CHASE for Democratic use as "broken down"—and the other, signed by one of the three mentioned, are given upon perfectly good authority. There is no longer any reason to doubt that there has been a perfect understanding between GREELEY and the Democrats for at least eight months past. Republicans who have regarded Mr. GREELEY as a Republican, and who have given any confidence to Cincinnati, will be astounded to learn that he was in effect sold to the Democrats before Cincinnati; that he would undoubtedly have been made a candidate before the regular Democratic Convention if there had been no Cincinnati, and that they are the victims of a bargain carried out by trickery, which will—it grows more and more likely—be consummated at Baltimore.

The Catholics Refuse the Bait.

Mr. GREELEY's private organ has been trying all it knows to cajole the Irish Catholics into voting for the Theatrical Woodchopper. It appears from an article in the *Freeman's Journal* of this week that the Honest Farmer cannot drop salt on the tails of the Catholics so easily as he supposed. The following is an extract:

"We have seen New-York crazy several times. But, truthfully, New-York is not crazy just now. Were we to characterize the condition of Democrats in New-York, it would be by the application of an expressive term incompatible with greatness of the intellect! We would charge it with political idiocy!

Why, they writhe, they contort themselves, and proclaim how nauseous GREELEY is to them—and yet they suppose, many of them, that they must vote for him! They say, deploringly, that they know he is full of weaknesses, and that all his weaknesses lean and fall over to the vicious side; and yet they think they may have to vote for him! Some of them may vote for him. Nor can we be sure that the opportunity for self-degradation being presented to the people of the State of New-York, they may not yet by a majority, vote for GREELEY. But the madness that will lead them to do so has not yet occurred.

A distinguished New-England Democrat is reported to have said in elegant language: "I am trying to take GREELEY. I have swallowed him three times, and kept my mouth shut—but, every time, he comes up through my nose!" That New-Englander will probably succeed in keeping GREELEY, without "[illegible]." At the South, some talk of taking him "as an emetic!" Emetics, taken in June, are of a very queer character if held till November.

Taken all for all, this is one of the most deplorable "break-downs" that the political history of the world, so far as truthfully written, has ever seen. If Catholic theology did not teach us that a "republic," depending on free electors, was a legitimate form of government, and good, so long as the electors were *fit to govern themselves*, (see St. Thomas, *passim*,) we would think that God Almighty was making fun of Americans for thinking they could do without a king!

Position of Our Republican State Senators.

The Albany correspondent of the Troy *Times* writes as follows, under date of June 28:

"The *Tribune* has claimed that some of the Republican Senators are in the Greeley boat. This is a mistake or misrepresentation. On the contrary, the most positive feeling for the Republican candidates nominated at Philadelphia prevails among the Republican Senators, and they have no idea of abandoning the Republican organization. It is believed, after a full and frank interchange of opinions, that only one Senator is even on the fence. He is Hon. NORMAN M. ALLEN, of Cattaraugus. Even he is not a pronounced Fenton-Greeley man, although he represents Mr. FENTON's own district. So earnest is the feeling that the Republicans decline to confirm a Republican nominee for the Commission to revise the Constitution until it is made clear to the Senate that he is not a supporter of the Greeley-Tammany coalition. The Senate does not intend to augment the power of that mischievous copartnership. HORACE GREELEY has been counting chickens that won't hatch."

TIMES CHANGES.

George W. Julian Today and Yesterday.

A little while ago GEORGE W. JULIAN boastingly wrote to a "Liberal" Republican meeting in Richmond, Ind., to the following effect:

"If no higher considerations had appealed to me than my own selfish ambition, it can scarcely be necessary to say that I would now be found at work for Gen. GRANT's re-election as zealously as I shall oppose it; for the fact is perfectly well known that the prizes of politics were within my reach if I had sought them this Fall through the regular machinery of the Republican organization and the support of the party in power."

A little while previous to that, however, the Richmond *Telegram* says, he wrote from Washington to a personal friend a letter, which shows that his public boast has slight foundation. He said:

"I am a little sorry the County Convention was not tested by a resolution in favor of my nomination for Congressman at Large. * * * I suppose you will be at the State Convention, and therefore I write this. I am not a candidate for Congressman at Large, and have said and done nothing with a view to it; but if the Convention should tender me the nomination, I would be proud of the compliment, as a recognition of my long and faithful public services. If the feeling of the Convention, under the lead of MORTON & Co., should be decidedly hostile, then I would like to know that, but would not go into any scuffle for the place. * * * I write to you, because enemies of mine may be at the Convention inculcating the lie that I have left the party, that I am clean out of politics; that I would not accept if nominated; that I will bolt our nominations." &c.

Judge Stallo on the Fifth-Avenue Conference.

[A reporter of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has had an interview with Judge STALLO. The following is a portion of the report:]

Judge STALLO—As to the Conference called by Mr. SCHURZ, and the statements made by the Greeley men who took part in it, I may say, generally, that with one or two exceptions, the Greeley men admitted that Mr. GREELEY had neither the capacity to make a good President, nor was he a proper representative of reform principles; but they urged that in their respective States he had great strength with the Democrats; that he would undoubtedly be indorsed at Baltimore, and that, therefore, any attempt to substitute some other candidate would lead to the election of Gen. GRANT.

REPORTER—What effect did the interchange of political sentiment appear to have during the progress of the meeting?

Judge STALLO—None whatever. While the opponents of GREELEY denounced his nomination as having been brought about by trickery and fraud, and as dangerous to the Republic, it was perfectly apparent from the beginning, the Conference would lead to nothing. No one, so far as I am aware, was converted from the views he held at the time he entered the room.

REPORTER—What were the main positions taken by the two parties?

Judge STALLO—It was urged, among other things in the Conference, by the opponents of GREELEY, that the call issued by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri had been based on a clear statement of definite propositions, one of which related to revenue reform; that efforts had been made to induce them to widen their call in two directions; that it had been insisted by those who wanted to give the movement the strength of principle, the call should be addressed to all citizens, without distinction of party, who sincerely concurred in these propositions; that it had been contended on the other hand by those who looked to the strength of numbers and to immediate success, the call ought to be made broad enough not to exclude the tariff men, GREELEY and his reformers, but the Missouri Liberal Republicans saw fit not to comply with either demand, and to adhere to the original terms of their call; that, accordingly, on the 1st of May, everybody who sought admittance to the hall of the Convention in Cincinnati was required to sign his name to the Missouri declaration of principles, and thus to pledge himself in writing that he concurred in them; that, nevertheless, on the second day after the Convention had been organized, the same men passed a resolution to the effect that they were hopelessly divided on the tariff question, and were thus constrained to relegate that to the Congressional Districts. In other words, they declared that the majority, controlling the Convention had stolen into their hall by an open breach of honor and faith, and that it was natural, therefore, they should follow out this ignoble beginning with the equally ignoble end of nominating HORACE GREELEY, whose political faith might be briefly summed up as a direct negative of two-thirds of the Missouri declaration of principles.

REPORTER—What was the character of the oratorical displays?

Judge STALLO—The proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention and its nominee were denounced as absurd and iniquitous. The two best speeches delivered were by PARKE GODWIN, of the New-York *Post*, and by EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston.

REPORTER—Was it not a strange resolution to exclude the Press?

Judge STALLO—The impression given abroad that the Press was excluded on the motion of the opponents of GREELEY, is erroneous. The proposition was made by—well, I will not name the party. I do not believe, however, that a reporter from any of the respectable journals would have been excluded.

REPORTER—After what has transpired, Judge, what is your opinion of political reform?

Judge STALLO—In my judgment the work of reform in this country, to be successful, must have a reasonably honest beginning. I do not believe it will come of fraud and duplicity.

Another "Reformer" on the War-Path.

The other day a noisy man went stalking up and down the parlors of the Astor House, protesting that this Government must be reformed—"this thing had gone on long enough—we must have a change—liberties in danger—Cæsar at Long Branch"—&c., &c., &c.

The gentleman to whom he was talking said quietly: "I don't know who you are, Sir; but I will engage to say that you are either an office-holder who has been turned out, or an office-seeker who has been disappointed."

The patriot went into a paroxysm of indignation, and said that he and DANA were boys together, and were both equally pledged to purity of government—and so on. But a by-stander came up and said: "I know you; you are Mr. ——, the Postmaster who was turned out, not long ago, at Albany."

The "Reformer" instantly went in search of Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

An Open Bid.

"If I should be elected, I would treat all those who supported me alike, not asking whether they had been in the past Republicans or Democrats."—*Horace Greeley, Letter, June 11, 1872.*

—This is GREELEY's idea of Reform—to openly announce that he will make an open scramble of the public offices to *all who support him*: not one word, be it observed, about the fitness of the applicants for office. According to this rule, what posts will FENTON, MORRISSEY, BEN. WOOD, and CHARLES ASSASSIN DANA get?

How Greeley's Friends Like Him.

[From an account of the Fifth-avenue Conference, by the editor of the *Volksfreund*, of Cincinnati.]

"Of the thirty-two members—among them twenty-two pronounced Greeley men—who made speeches of any length, just a single solitary one declared himself satisfied with the nomination of GREELEY.

The consciousness of degradation seemed to possess every one who had to confess there that only out of necessity or considerations of policy he was induced to support an adverse ticket. The frankness with which this confession was made, precisely by those who were there for the sake of consolidating all opposition in GREELEY, was what characterized all the debates. Nobody felt comfortable, and upon all, without distinction, weighed the certainty that it is not to the advantage of the Republic, if her people have to make a choice of their chief between two undesirable individuals.

To TRUMBULL, who made the first speech, the newspaper correspondents have ascribed an enthusiastic oration. Whoever did not personally know him would not have believed that the man who made such a dry, tedious, stuttering speech was TRUMBULL. It was easy to be perceived that the situation in which he is placed is by no means agreeable to him. The expressions, 'bitter medicine,' 'the smaller evil,' 'the sad but inevitable pressure of circumstances,' were repeated in the speeches of all those who spoke in favor of uniting upon GREELEY.

Of course it was known that SCHURZ was seeking an opportunity for taking a new position in the Greeley camp, and everybody was anxious to see how. He wheeled into it with extraordinary oratorical and tactical dexterity, and *yet he could not prevent the halo which has hitherto surrounded him from forever departing from his head.* His great moral weight, his independence, which raised him far above party thraldom and professional politics, he will never regain after hitching himself voluntarily into the Greeley cart with the men who betrayed himself and the principle of the movement at Cincinnati. He became faithless to his memorable words that 'only to beat GRANT was not the object of the movement,' and adopted the theory of the smaller evil. Should GREELEY, however, ever see the whole of his speech, he will not be much edified thereby."

ILLINOIS.

How the Fusion Ticket was Made Up at Springfield—Its Chances.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, June 28.

There is a general desire, not only among those who took part in the "double-headed" Convention, but also among the outside adherents, to know how in the world it happened that the Conference Committee managed to agree upon such a ticket. They say that the like of it has never before been seen in the politics of the State; and they are sure that a more unsatisfactory combination could not have been made, if the Committee had tried for a week. We have heard an explanation of the matter. We are told that there was at first a general desire on the Liberal side to make Gov. PALMER the figure-head; but this the German element would not hear to. It was insisted, as he had made himself generally odious with the people by his absurd quarrel with Gen. SHERIDAN just after the great fire at Chicago, and had made himself particularly odious with the Germans by his championship of the State Temperance law, that it would never do in the world to make him the standard-bearer in the coming contest. It was then decided that Judge TRUMBULL must be the man, but at this juncture that gentleman interrupted the deliberations of the Conference Committee by announcing in person that it would be impossible for "obvious reasons" for him to accept the nomination. In other words, he did not care about waging a contest against Gov. OGLESBY when there was 50,000 majority in favor of the latter. And then, as a *dernier resort*, Gov. KOERNER was agreed upon, though eight or ten of the Committee persisted in voting against him. The "fixing up" of the rest of the ticket was not so difficult, as a notion readily prevailed to "sandwich" a Democrat between two Republicans. There was, however, not a little feeling manifested over the selections made by the Democrats. It was thought to be decidedly straining the forbearance of the "Liberals" to take up such old political traffickers as DANIEL O'HARA and CHARLEY LAWHEIM, for such important and responsible positions as State Auditor and State Treasurer, especially when the Liberals offered such available and so much better material for the same offices. Altogether the ticket is far from being satisfactory, and it is telling no secret to say that it does not "go down" with that gusto and flavor which was desirable. Gov. PALMER's friends insist that he, especially, has been badly treated, under the circumstances, and deserved something more from the Convention than a mere complimentary resolution.

Betrayal of the Liberal Cause.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 29.

There is no denying the issue. GREELEY's declaration that there shall be no Federal interference with the manner in which localities choose to protect citizens; ROOSEVELT's declaration that the Cincinnati nominee is opposed to "negro supremacy," and that that is the commanding question; CASSIUS M. CLAY's warning to the colored race that if they do not support GREELEY they will fall "into the hands of the Philistines," and the Chicago *Tribune's* declaration that Democratic Magistrates will not deal equitably by black men who vote against them, are now supplemented by a declaration from the leading champion of Greeleyism in Western New-York, that the question of the day is, to restore the South to the precise position it occupied prior to 1860. We quote from the Orleans *American's* report of the Albion meeting:

"Mr. DORSHEIMER took occasion to state toward the close of his remarks that the Cincinnati ticket was nominated in the full faith and confidence that it would be adopted by the Democratic Convention, and that the Democratic Party would swallow it with all its Republican following. They knew the ticket possessed great strength among the Southern Democrats, &c. He further declared that the only way to restore peace and quiet and confidence at the South was to restore the people of that section to the precise position they occupied previous to 1860."

"This declaration," as the *American* remarks, "tells every Republican precisely what is contemplated by the Democratic-Liberal Republican movement started at Cincinnati, the nuptials of which will be celebrated at Baltimore on the 9th of July." This is not the entertainment to which Liberal Republicans have been invited. Nor is it one which they will attend. Is it any wonder, that seeing this tendency to extreme Democracy, that Republicans who went into the movement under false impressions with regard to it, are now abandoning it? Signatures fraudulently obtained have no binding force; and papers signed before the conspiracy developed are of no consequence. There are no Greeley Republicans today.

Grant Club in Otsego County.

The Oneonta *Herald*, in publishing the call for the organization of a Grant Club, says that "the noticeable feature of the list is that out of the number who signed the 'Greeley Manifesto,' twenty-seven are given below. A few other gentlemen whose names appear on the manifesto have not been seen, but we may safely conclude that all but ten will sign the regular call. Of those asked to sign only four have refused. In the list below are the names of our most influential citizens."

Anti-Greeleyism in Indiana.

A recent special telegram from Indianapolis, Ind., reiterates the assertion that Mr. VOORHEES has repeatedly stated that he will not advocate the election of GREELEY, no matter what the Baltimore Convention may do. The Terre Haute *Daily Journal*, the leading Democratic paper in Mr. VOORHEES' district, announces that it will under no circumstances support GREELEY for President. The Seymour *Democrat*, a leading Democratic paper in the Second District, also refuses to support GREELEY, and says there are twenty thousand Democrats in Indiana who will not vote for him.

Gen. Bidwell for Grant.

Democratic papers of the Pacific coast have of late industriously circulated the report that Gen. JOHN BIDWELL, of Chico, favored the election of GREELEY. Gen. BIDWELL has authorized the Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal* to state for him that he earnestly desires the election of GRANT and WILSON, and will use his influence in their behalf. COLFAX was his choice for Vice-President, but he regards WILSON as in every way competent, fitting and deserving.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* says that the Greeley party in this city has just been increased one-third, and now consists of Mr. BOWLES, District-Attorney STEARNS, Gov. TRASK and Col. JOHN L. RICE.

Many New-Jersey Democratic papers complain bitterly of EX-GOV. RANDOLPH's management of their State Convention, and say that if the Convention had been polled there is little doubt that a majority would have been against GREELEY.

An Iowa paper has been examining the names of GRANT and GREELEY, and tells the results thus: "Both have the same handle, Gr. One has the suffix ant, which means industrious, prudent, full of work, foresight and energy, and the other has the suffix eel-y, which means wriggling, slippery and not twice in the same place."

The Natchez (Miss.) *Courier* asks more hard questions about GREELEY. For example: "If he can get little or no support from the Republican Party, and is met with opposition from Liberal Republicans who took part in the Cincinnati movement, and can get only a partial support from the Democratic Party, how can he be elected?"

Sixty-one Democrats in two small towns of Wayne County, Michigan, have signed a paper saying that they will never under any circumstances vote for GREELEY. One of them says that they have meanwhile diligently inquired in the county for Republicans who have forsaken GRANT and will vote for GREELEY, and they have found but one.

A Massachusetts clergyman, now traveling in the West, writes home to a friend: "The people, so far as I have seen, and I have journeyed thousands of miles since the Cincinnati Convention, are quite unanimous that the Administration has been on the whole wise, judicious and successful, and that the present incumbent of Presidential honors should wear and shall wear those honors (for another term)."

The Richmond *Enquirer* pauses in the midst of a fierce attack on the Administration and the Republican Party to say: "We do not oppose Gen. GRANT as mere partisans. We have not assailed him on his war record. We remember with pleasure all his acts of kindness to the soldiers of the Confederacy, and are still grateful; and, perhaps, he has as many warm personal friends in the South as in the North."

ALABAMA.

Review of the Proceedings of the Democratic Convention.

Complete Identification of the Greeley Democracy with the Kuklux.

Proofs of the Existence of the Klan—The Chief of the Order in the State a Greeley Candidate for Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, June 29, 1872.

The Democratic State Convention, which assembled here on the 19th, adjourned last night, after placing in the field for State officers a Simon-pure, unadulterated Democratic ticket. The proceedings of the Convention were not characterized by that harmony which usually follows and surrounds the councils of the great unwashed. The Liberal Republican element, composed of about one dozen persons in the entire State of Alabama, was most solemnly ignored. Indeed, the representatives of this element, consisting of only two delegates, were peremptorily refused seats in the Convention. Although led to believe by the Democratic Press of this State that hereafter there was to be no difference between so-called Democrats and Liberals, the latter were informed, when seeking admittance to the councils of the unterrified, that the Democratic Party of Alabama neither needed nor wanted their assistance in the State canvass. But when the Presidential contest assumes definite shape, should these Liberals come in to help beat GRANT, they would shake hands with them across that bloody chasm so eloquently portrayed by the white-hat Philosopher in his letter of acceptance.

TRIUMPH OF THE "LOST CAUSE."

The proceedings of this Convention developed the fact that no man need seek preferment at the hands of the Democratic Party of Alabama who did not entertain original secession ideas or fight in the last ditch for the success of the "lost cause." Delegates presenting the names of persons for the various offices eloquently eulogized their heroic devotion to the cause of Southern rights and their gallant conduct upon the field of battle. Battle-scarred veterans were flaunted in the face of the Convention, and the ghosts of all the Confederate slain were invoked to hover around the commanders who sought nominations for the various State offices. Successful candidates, when delivering their acceptance addresses, assailed the Federal Government as the oppressor of the South; Gen. GRANT was denounced as the tyrant and usurper who had crushed the already prostrate people of the South, and was forging chains now for their complete overthrow and slavish subjection. With these men hatred of the Government, and especially of the President, is held to be the highest duty of their leaders and their supporters. The old Union men, men of moderate views and anti-war records, were held to be untrue and unfit for places upon this Democratic State ticket. Upon it, as it now stands, are two men who signed Alabama's ordinance of secession. The nominee for Governor, THOMAS H. HERNDON, of Mobile, is an extremist now, and was a signer of the ordinance of secession. He makes no concealment of his hatred for the President and the General Government. His address, when accepting the nomination, dwelt pointedly upon the fact that the success of the Greeley ticket, which he advocated, would result in restoring the Government to its original status. We of the South know well what is meant by restoring the Government to its original status. There is but one reasonable interpretation to this sentiment, and that is a restoration of secession and slavery; it means that all the Union-loving citizens of Alabama are to be persecuted as they were in 1860-61, and driven from the State. So much for the Democratic nominee for Governor. Gen. ALPHEUS BAKER, one of the nominees for Congressman at large, is one of the original signers of the ordinance of secession, was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, and, although we believe him to be more moderate than his colleagues on the State ticket, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, so plainly evidenced in the Convention, that he received his nomination because he did sign the ordinance of secession and was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army.

THE KUKLUX LEADER.

Gen. BAKER's associate candidate for Congressman at large, Col. J. J. JOLLY, is the great mogul of the infamous Kuklux Klan in Alabama. This fact secured for him the nomination for Congressman at large. He was indicted in 1871, by a Grand Jury of the United States District Court, at Mobile, for participating in the murderous outrages of the Kuklux in West Alabama, during the campaign of 1870 for State officers. The readers of the TIMES will remember that at a public speaking at Eutaw, in this State, in the Summer of 1870, a riot occurred which resulted in the slaughter—cold blooded murder—of numbers of colored men, who had assembled there to listen to speeches of Senator WARNER, Gov. SMITH and Ex-Gov. PARSONS. The self-same JOLLY, now one of the leaders and shining lights of the Alabama Democracy, was the leader of the gang of Kuklux who assaulted those poor negroes and broke up their meeting. They did it without a shadow of provocation. JOLLY was arrested, gave bond, and was finally tried before Judge BUSTEED, of the United States District Court, at Mobile. He was cleared. Why? Simply because there were members of the Kuklux upon the jury which tried the case. One solitary Kuklux upon a jury can prevent the conviction of his infamous associates.

PROOF AGAINST THE KUKLUX.

The people of the North have been loth to believe that there really existed in this section such an Order as the Kuklux Klan. Leading men of the South denied the fact, but it must be remembered these men were all Democrats. The Kuklux operated for the Democratic Party, and their leaders wanted to secure control of the State Government. All the Democratic newspapers of the South persistently denied the existence of this infamous band of outlaws. Before the Congressional Committee on Outrages the existence of this Klan was denied by every Democrat who was examined by that Committee. But recent developments in the United States District Court, here, Judge BUSTEED presiding, established the existence of this Kuklux Klan, and that it was organized to secure control of the Government for the Democrats. I shall not consider it a trespass upon the readers of the TIMES to give the testimony of certain prominent men who testified in the recent Kuklux trials here. The people of the North ought to know the whole story—disgusting and shameful as it is. Four men, RINGGOLD G. YOUNG, JOHN D. YOUNG, RINGGOLD YOUNG and CORNELIUS, were indicted and tried for Kukluxing. They were convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany, New-York Penitentiary. I give portions of the testimony elicited on the trial. It is rather lengthy, but the readers of the TIMES should know it all. The following testimony was published in full in the *Alabama State Journal*:

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

DR. JACOB NELSON, (white,) sworn for the prosecution, and examined by District-Attorney MINNIS: Reside in Coosa County, about fifteen miles from Rockford; know that there was an organization in Coosa County known as the Kuklux Klan; existed from 1867 to 1870 of my knowledge; was in existence about 1871; know of two klans; the design of the klans was to be a band of friends, for self-protection; to control the Governments of the Southern States; learned this on my second initiation; I belonged to two klans myself; the officers of the organization were grand cyclops, magul and wizard; the officers under the grand cyclops I have forgotten; the oath of the klan bound the members to protect each other, in the first place, and if any one of them was arrested, he was to be released if every person in the klan had to be burned; if a member of the klan divulged any of its secrets he was to be killed; we had grips and signs; remember but one password—"you or they are down upon me like an avalanche;" the duty of the members who heard this was to protect him who uttered it; I belong to the Weogufka Klan, Coosa County; have no personal knowledge of any other klan; do not know that either of the defendants belong to the klan.

Cross-examined—The organization was not local in its nature; I subscribed an oath in writing, but destroyed the copy; do not know where the original oath is; a copy was given me when I joined the klan; burned the copy of the obligation I received in Clay County; I subscribed to the obligation in Clay County; the Weogufka Klan had no written constitution and by-laws; the obligation I took in Coosa County was not in writing; they had no house in which to meet; usually met in the woods or at some graveyard; do not know of any violation of the laws by any klans, except at one time when an effort was made to arrest one SHERMAN, who pretended to be a prophet in that county; but, on arriving within about two miles of SHERMAN's house, the klan returned without doing anything; am sure the klan existed up to last Fall; up to the last election in Coosa County the organization was in existence; have lived in Coosa County since January, 1867.

Redirect—We had masks and disguises in our klan; I was first initiated in the latter part of 1867 or early in 1868; became attached to the Coosa Klan in 1870; have had no connection with the klan since the last election.

O. L. WILLIAMS, (white,) sworn for prosecution: Reside in Tallapoosa County, near Youngsville; know of the existence of the Kuklux Klan at Youngsville; I am a member of this klan; never saw any one of the defendants in disguise, except RINGGOLD YOUNG; was with him myself when we went to OBE THOMAS' on one occasion; THOMAS lives about five miles from Youngsville; went there to whip a negro who had been accused of cutting another negro; did not find the negro; went from THOMAS' to old man CHRISTIANS', and whipped a negro boy there about eighteen years of age; this was about two miles from THOMAS'; understand from my klan that the boy was whipped for sassing a white woman; whipped this boy's mother for saying that the boy was not at home; Mr. GRIFFIN YOUNG proposed to me, at one time, to be one of a party to get E. M. BARNES out of the way; he said BARNES would ruin our klan if he was not put out of the way; YOUNG knew I belonged to the Kuklux Klan; we had several captains; it was supposed Mr. GRIFFIN YOUNG was our cyclops; don't know that HARKINS was of the klan; GRIFFIN YOUNG told me that if I knew anything about these things I was not compelled to tell it; this was yesterday or the day before; he knew I was here, knew I had been summoned as a witness; GRIFFIN YOUNG knew I was a witness; I told him that I was a witness in this case; neither of the other defendants said anything to me about my testimony; our klan had no certain place to meet; met at different places; the time we went to THOMAS', we met at a church near GRIFFIN YOUNG's, heard JOHN YOUNG say that the burning of Pierson's Chapel was a bad thing, and those who did it did very wrong; think one of YOUNG's sons was present.

Redirect examination—The Kuklux Klan was organized in defense of the Democratic Party and other things; don't remember all of its purposes. [Here the witness gave a series of signs and passwords of the Kuklux Klan.]

LUCIAN STURDIVANT, (white,) sworn for the prosecution.—Cross-examined: HARKINS was along with us on raids in 1870, I think; it was either the Fall or Winter; never saw HARKINS initiated into the Kuklux Klan; I was initiated myself, and subscribed to an oath. [Here witness gave the oath, as follows:]

"You do solemnly swear, before Almighty God and the witnesses present, that you will never divulge any secret of this order you are about to become a member of, and that you will faithfully discharge your duty as a member, so help you God; and that you will protect the Democratic Party, and if any of the order shall be arrested and put in jail, you will release him by night or day, as the circumstances may be."

I took this oath; there was a penalty of death to all who should violate the oath; cannot remember the exact language stated in the penalty of death in the oath; I have stated the substance of the oath; don't know that the oath contained anything else; raid at WALKER's was December, 1870, or January, 1871; I was advised to testify here; Doc. BARNES advised me; I was in jail at the time he advised me to testify; I was in jail for being a Kuklux; HARKINS lived in Clay County in 1871; think he went there in January; HARKINS lives about twenty miles from Youngsville.

[Judge STURDIVANT, father of the above young man, is one of the most prominent Democratic leaders in the State.]

The result of the prosecutions against these murderous Kuklux outlaws was the conviction of seven of them and their sentence to the Albany Penitentiary. One of the indicted parties—ALLEN—confessed his guilt and made an exposure of the Kuklux Klan. It was, as he said, organized to keep negroes and Radicals from voting, and to help put the Democratic Party in power in the Southern States.

A BLIND.

These facts forced the Democratic State Convention here to adopt a resolution yesterday, feebly denouncing lawlessness, and asking the people to obey all laws until they were repealed. This is the first resolution of this character which has been adopted by any Democratic Convention in Alabama. What its effect may be we cannot yet foresee.

THE KLAN FOR GREELEY.

A recent case in Lowndes County, near this place, may serve to show the purposes of the Kuklux in the present campaign. A prominent Democrat openly denounced the Greeley ticket, and asserted that in no case would he support it. A few nights since, this gentleman was visited by a band of disguised men, and told that he must either support the Greeley ticket or leave the county.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

The Republicans are quietly perfecting their organization for the contest. The party has been sadly demoralized in Alabama, since the defeat of 1870, but the prospects now look more bright than ever. Those who were induced to go into the Greeley movement, only about a dozen prominent men, have, with one or two exceptions, all come back to the field and renewed their allegiance to the true party. The Republicans of Alabama have suffered severely from outrage, but their calm and uncomplaining course has won for them a better and kindlier feeling among the people. A meeting of the State Executive Committee has been called to meet on the 25th inst., and it is generally conceded that the State Convention will assemble in this city on or about the 26th of July. The State ticket will in all probability be headed by Judge D. P. LEWIS, of North Alabama, an original Union man, and one of the most influential high-toned gentlemen in the State. Judge LEWIS is well-known at Washington, and has the entire confidence of the National Administration. It is confidently believed by leading Republicans that Alabama will give GRANT the majority he received in 1868—somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000 votes. The Greeley fever does not extend beyond the Democratic Party. My sources of information are such as leave me no doubt that not one dozen known Republicans in Alabama have come out for GREELEY. By the November election, the Republican Party in Alabama will be thoroughly united, and present an unbroken front.

DISORGANIZED DEMOCRACY.

I omitted to state, in referring to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, that a resolution indorsing GREELEY, introduced in the Convention the first day, met with such decided and determined opposition that it was referred to a committee. This committee reported favorably upon the resolution on the second day, and several prominent gentlemen assailed it bitterly and threatened that in the event of GREELEY's acceptance at Baltimore, a large portion of North Alabama Democracy would vote for Gen. GRANT. On the third day the resolution came up again, and threw the Convention into the wildest disorder, which came near breaking it up. The friends of the resolution implored its opponents to let it be adopted, and in order to carry their point, a bogus Greeley dispatch was read, purporting to come from JOHN FORSYTH, editor of the Mobile *Register*, who was at the time attending the Bryant Conference in New-York. At one time the Convention had virtually dissolved, but by begging and imploring, trading and underhand selling, the resolution finally went through, so mutilated that its originator would not know it. It lacked 105 votes of being unanimously adopted.

The result of this Convention has greatly strengthened the Republican Party in this State, and the readers of the TIMES—those interested in Republican success here—may rest assured that the Republicans will profit by the acts of their adversaries. The State is in the grasp of the Republicans, and if they fail, the fault will be theirs alone. MILLS.

The Maine Fifth District—Slight Opposition to Mr. Hale.

The Republican papers of Maine do not seem to think much of the efforts of a few disappointed men to make trouble among the Republicans of the Fifth District of their State, on the ground of dissatisfaction at the nomination of Hon. EUGENE HALE for re-election to Congress. The call published in the Bangor *Commercial*, a Democratic paper, for a bolters' Convention in Belfast, July 16, is signed by D. K. CHASE, N. A. JOY and CHARLES BAKER. The Augusta *Journal* says that there appears no reason to doubt that if the question of bolting were left to Waldo County alone—the aggrieved party—her true Republicans would crush it under foot, sustain the nomination of HALE, and wait for time to bring them justice, if they have not had it. The Bangor *Whig* says that after the Convention Ex-Congressman FRED. A. PIKE and others held a consultation with leading Democrats for the purpose of uniting the opposition to Mr. HALE on Mr. PIKE, but that Mr. RUST, of the *Belfast Age*, and others, would not have anything to do with any arrangement that looks like a fusion, and that being the case the Democrats have no use for Mr. PIKE, and so the conclave ended in a fiasco. SETH L. MILLIKEN, Esq., one of the leading opponents to Mr. HALE, made an earnest speech in the Convention for the hearty support of the nomination, and Mr. KNOWLTON, the Waldo County candidate for the nomination, has written a letter stating that he will support the ticket most cordially, and denouncing the bolt in the severest terms.

OREGON.

The State for Grant Sure—No Greeley Party Apparent—The Democratic Party Not Enthusiastic for the Cincinnati Nominees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALEM, Oregon, Monday, June 17, 1872.

It has been fashionable of late for compilers of political prospects to figure on Oregon as reliably Democratic, which supposition was hardly borne out by the results of the State election, held two weeks since. The returns show that the Republican candidate for Congress is elected by nearly a thousand majority, and also that the Legislature, to meet next Fall, will be Republican, which insures the election of a Republican Senator as successor to Hon. H. W. CORBETT, whose term expires next year.

So Oregon has given the first popular response to Cincinnati and a practical indorsement of GRANT, and can be counted on as for him in November in spite of any possible complications of parties. There is no Greeley party here unless the Democracy concludes to befriend him as a dernier ressort. Should there be a regular Democratic nomination there will scarcely be a ticket run for GREELEY and BROWN. There was no respectable or responsible movement to secure the representation of our State at Cincinnati, and the supposition is that the individual who cast six votes there for Oregon was subsidized by leading Democrats for that purpose, and they probably considered that affair as a matter in which they might have a contingent interest.

Though our State was reliably for the Union party through the war, many of the voters who had been life-long Democrats gravitated back to the old name, and as a consequence, the Legislatures of 1868 and 1870 were Democratic, and the State election of 1870 inflicted a Democratic Board of State officers upon us, the greatest demagogue in the State at the head of it, in the person of L. F. GROVER, the present Governor. Then we had pure and unadulterated Democratic legislation such as Oregon never knew before, for there had been a freshness, purity and economy about Oregon legislation before that date, charming to look back upon, and, I am afraid, scarce to be expected again. Litigant printing was all legislated to Democratic papers. Swamp lands, to the amount of millions of acres, were legislated into the hands of speculators. Portland had become a reliable Republican city, and its police was taken away from it and given to be manipulated by a Democratic Board. Fat things were prepared for party favorites, and legislation generally was made useful and available for party purposes, and since then the Governor has bent all his energies to make a snug berth for himself in the United States Senate. Of course these things have borne fruit and created an unfavorable public sentiment, and the late election was the harvesting of the crop. We did not expect much of a victory but hoped to elect our Congressman, the Legislature seemed impregnable because the apportionment of 1860 still prevails, and is so greatly in the interest of Democratic counties as to make it almost hopeless to expect a Republican victory. The Senators, many of them, hold over, and to fortify the position as much as possible, the last Senate turned out several newly elected Republicans so as to have a sure thing, beyond a peradventure, of having one house to rely on in 1872. But the late election was an earthquake, and shook down even the Democratic hopes and schemes as to our Senate, and several Democratic counties have returned Republican Senators. As a consequence, the ambition of Senatorial aspirants is considerably "squelched"—a rough word, but appropriate. GROVER is the deadest man who walks, and NESMITH, who is supposed to have founded a rough reputation for wit in Washington between the years 1861 and 1867 as a Senator, and has been hankering ever since to again taste the sweets of Senatorial existence, is left out in the cold so indefinitely that no reasonable human computation can fix the time when he can even hope to have the breath of Senatorial life blowing toward him. It is not easy to estimate the satisfaction this political revolution confers upon the long-suffering Republicans of Oregon.

ANTI-GREELEY.

The Louisville Confidential Circular for a Bolting Convention in Baltimore.

The confidential circular, copies of which have recently been sent from Louisville and Cincinnati to leading anti-Greeley Democrats all over the country, is said to read as follows:

[Confidential.]

JUNE 24, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The Cincinnati movement, conceived in corruption, has so far spread its malign influences that prompt measures alone can save the Democratic Party from disbandment and destruction. It is impossible for the village politicians, who have seized the party machinery to succeed in anything but their avowed object to disband the party. As means of future usefulness, the Democratic organization should be preserved, and as the Greeleyites announce their intention to bolt and to support their candidates if they do not secure their object, it is now the duty of true Democrats to prepare for a severance from such politicians, and by throwing off the elements of discord to make the organization purer, stronger and better in the future. The honest men of the country will be attracted to that party which plants itself upon principles.

The Cincinnati Convention was a self-constituted body of leaders without followers. Half of them have bolted. It requires only one bold, prompt action to send dismay into the ranks of the scheming politicians who seek plunder and office. That is, to prepare now for a Democratic nomination at all hazards. You are earnestly requested to attend the Baltimore Convention, and to secure the presence there of at least two prominent, true Democrats from each Congressional district of your State. If the Baltimore Convention is so lost to reason, so utterly shameless in total abandonment of principle, as to go outside of the party to select life-long opponents as their nominees, such action is not binding, and it remains for true Democrats then and there to organize another convention without delay, and to nominate tried and trustworthy standard bearers. As between such men and the two Radicals there can not be any doubt that the masses will rally in the support of the true Democrats, leaving politicians who have endeavored to disrupt the party as the solitary and stranded leaders, without a follower.

Immediate preparation for this action may bring the politicians to their senses.

Please report to me, without delay, the names and addresses of those who will attend for the purpose indicated, and also their addresses in Baltimore.

Yours truly, ——

Address at Baltimore ——.

Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut.

Of Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, whom the Republicans of the Fourth District of Illinois have nominated for Congress, the Chicago *Journal* thus speaks:

"Gen. HURLBUT is one of our ablest men. As a forcible and effective orator and debater, he has few equals in the West. As a man of statesmanlike qualities and capacity, he will take his place in the first rank in the House of Representatives. Being an early and ever-steadfast Republican, and having been a gallant leader in the Union army during the war, he heartily condemns the inexcusable course of those who hypocritically calling themselves 'Liberal Republicans,' are treacherously attempting to surrender our political vantage ground to the traitorous and dishonored Democracy. The Republican Party of that district will give him a united and cordial support, and elect him by the usual large majority, for which that district has so long been worthily famous."

NEW-YORK FOR GRANT.

Thorough Canvass of the Situation in the State.

The Republicans Everywhere Supporting Grant and Wilson.

Democrats Declaring Against Greeley in Every County.

Cold Comfort for the Members of the Baltimore Convention.

The People Refuse to be Sold to the Tammany Ring.

With the exception of the Counties of Chautauqua and Madison, we publish herewith a résumé of the political condition of the State of New-York, as it now appears to fully-informed and impartial observers in each county. The facts have been gathered with much care, to get at the whole truth, and can be relied upon as giving the actual condition of the politics of the State. It will be seen that, although in a few counties, like Steuben and Chemung, there is some breaking of the Republican lines, Mr. GREELEY has failed to develop any respectable strength in the party of which he was an honored leader for so many years. Among the Democrats, also, his strength is much less than was expected, and, unless there is some surprising revolution, of which there is not now the least sign, New-York is sure for GRANT and WILSON by a very large majority.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Heading the list of counties, and generally giving a large Democratic majority, Albany County presents a political aspect this Summer which is found all over the State. There is very little Greeleyism among the Republicans, and that little is due, it is said, to M. S. FILKINS, who was removed from the Albany Post-office about two years ago, and naturally has no love for Gen. GRANT. There is no other person of the slightest importance who is in the movement, and, on the other hand, there are very many Democrats who will never vote for Mr. GREELEY. There is every prospect that the Democratic majority will be decreased at least 1,000, but the Republicans expect to do much better than this.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

In the town of Wellsville there are about fifty Republicans who will probably vote for Mr. GREELEY. There may be two hundred Greeleyites in this county, though it is doubtful. There are nearly, if not quite, as many Democrats that will not in any event vote for GREELEY. We shall be disappointed if Alleghany does not give her usual majority for the Republican ticket next Fall.

BROOME COUNTY.

In this county there has been no formal canvass made in the different towns as yet, but from conversations had and letters received from prominent politicians of the different localities, we are led to believe that there are not above one hundred Greeley Republicans in this county, and there are more than that number among the Democrats who will vote for GRANT in the event of GREELEY's nomination at Baltimore. Broome County's majority for GRANT in 1872 may be safely put down at the old figures—say 1,850.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

In Randolph there are a good many Greeley Republicans. It is the head-quarters, in this county, of the Fenton influence, and it was expected that Greeleyism would flourish there. In Olean, also, there are some Republicans who support the Cincinnati nominations. Outside of these two towns the Greeley strength is inconsiderable among Republicans. Occasionally a man may be found who has taken the *Tribune* for years, and believes it to be law and gospel, and from force of habit inclines to the support of GREELEY. But the number is small. The Republicans of this county are in good spirits, and confident of success in the campaign just opened. It is believed that Cattaraugus will give her usual Republican majority in November next.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

There are less than a dozen Greeley Republicans in Auburn, who, being very talkative, have been mistaken for 100, and in all the twenty-three townships of the county the Tammany candidate cannot get more than ninety Republican votes. The reputable Democrats, almost without exception, oppose GREELEY with great bitterness, and declare they will never vote for him. On the other hand, all the Democrats in the Auburn State Prison are for "Honest HORACE."

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Our correspondent in this county has seen men from nearly every town, and believes that at present 300 will cover the bolting Republicans of the county. The Republicans will gain as many Democrats as they lose of Republicans should the Baltimore Convention indorse GREELEY.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Considerable disaffection exists in the City of Elmira, which, originated in various causes and in good part due to bad party management, has coalesced in favor of GREELEY, who may get quite a large Republican vote. But it is certain that the Republicans will hold their own in consequence of the refusal of many Democrats to vote for GREELEY, and those best informed of the condition of the county expect it to give about the same Democratic majority that it did in 1868.

CLINTON COUNTY.

There are a few who have acted with the Republican Party in this county who are today in favor of the election of Mr. GREELEY. Of active, live men there are not a dozen, and all of them third-rate men in a canvass, with perhaps one exception—JOHN PARKHURST, who ran for State Prison Inspector two years ago. Our correspondent concludes his letter in these words: "Of course there are some honest farmers, who read only the *Tribune*, who now expect to vote for honest Mr. GREELEY. If the Democrats adopt Mr. GREELEY, we are not one bit afraid of the result in this county. We would rather have the fight in this shape than any other."

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The people of this county have heretofore supported and admired GREELEY. Now a large proportion of the Republican Party do not feel inclined to follow him into the Democratic camp, and will use all honorable means to secure the election of GRANT and WILSON, as the only representatives of the Republican Party and its principles in the approaching Presidential contest. At the present time it is believed that not more than 300 Republican votes will be given the Tammany candidate.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

The political situation in Cortland County is very satisfactory, especially about Cortland Village, (the county-seat.) There are too many

men who ought to be outspoken, but are not. In the towns of Dryden and Groton (Tompkins County) there are a good many Republicans inclined to follow the lead of MILO GOODRICH, M. C., whose course seems as yet to be undecided.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Outside of Delhi, Andes, and Roxburg there are not more than an average of five Greeley Republicans in each town. In Delhi the Greeley movement has more strength on account of dissensions growing out of the conduct and result of the last town meeting, and there may be from thirty to forty Republicans in that town that will vote against us. GREELEY may get ten or fifteen Republicans in each of the towns of Andes and Roxbury. The loss of the Republican Party in this county since the Cincinnati movement is estimated at 150 votes if GREELEY is indorsed at Baltimore—if not indorsed he will not get fifty votes. There are many Democrats still swearing that they will not vote for GREELEY under any circumstances.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Our information, which is very full and accurate, shows that the county can be relied on to give a larger majority for GRANT than in 1868. Immediately after the Cincinnati Convention there was some little feeling for GREELEY, but his surrender to the Democrats, and the course of the Tribune, has extinguished it. In Poughkeepsie there are only three who have been known as active Republicans who are now for GREELEY. In that city many of the Democrats who have large business interests, announce that they will not vote for GREELEY, and some plainly say they will support GRANT.

ERIE COUNTY.

Our Buffalo correspondent writes that he has not been able to find three Republicans other than those who signed the call for a meeting to send delegates to Cincinnati, who have any sympathy with the Greeley movement. All the Republicans are outspoken for Gen. GRANT. A residence in Buffalo of over fifty years, and an intimate acquaintance with all classes of its citizens, enables him to form a fair opinion on the subject, and he has no hesitation in saying that, in no event could the Greeley ticket command 100 Republican votes in Erie County. Should GREELEY be adopted by the Democratic Convention, Gen. GRANT would get at least three Democratic votes for every Republican vote that would go for GREELEY.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Only one Greeley Republican is positively known to live in Essex County, but there are rumors that there is another one hidden away somewhere, and efforts are being made to discover him. On the other hand, there are many Democrats who declare they will never vote for GREELEY. Essex is safe for 1,000 majority for GRANT and WILSON.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Republicans of this county are a unit for the ticket nominated at Philadelphia, and will give it an enthusiastic support. In spite of the coarse vituperation which the so-called Liberal Republicans and their Democratic allies have heaped upon President GRANT, he never stood stronger in the hearts of the people of Franklin than today. There are not over one hundred Greeley Republicans in this county, and many of them, our correspondent believes, will find themselves under the old banner before the 5th of November next. Several Democrats have recently declared that as between GRANT and GREELEY they shall vote for GRANT, and one of these was the Catholic priest of this place, who is a man of character and large influence. We can, therefore, depend upon the usual Republican majority in Franklin County next November.

FULTON COUNTY.

The same old story comes from Fulton. A few isolated instances of Republicans favoring GREELEY, and three times as many Democrats against him. The regular Republicans are hopeful and earnest in their support of GRANT and WILSON, and only wait for the Baltimore indorsement of GREELEY to begin the campaign in good old-fashioned style. As in the past, Fulton will do her duty as a Republican county.

GENESEE COUNTY.

No where is the Republican party more solid for GRANT; no where has the apostacy of Mr. GREELEY caused such intense disgust among the Republicans as here. Our well-informed correspondent writes: "We shall, if GREELEY is the Baltimore nominee, give a handsomely increased majority for GRANT over the vote of 1868. I have never seen more earnestness among the people. The Democracy or rather a part of them, are shouting for GREELEY, and we hear already in the Southern distance the old rebel yell, warning us to arm for the conflict. Our ranks will be solid and unbroken, and old Genesee will do her whole duty in the line of battle.

GREENE COUNTY.

GRANT and WILSON will poll the usual Republican vote, and an increase is confidently anticipated. Greeleyism does not amount to anything, and the Tammany candidate's chances will be weakened if indorsed at Baltimore, as he will lose ten Democratic votes for every one he gained. There is more enthusiasm for GRANT than there was in 1868. The mean and malignant attacks of GREELEY and SUMNER will have no other effect than to stimulate our party to increased activity.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Entire reliance can be placed upon this county to do better than ever before for the Republican Presidential ticket. Our correspondent writes that after extended inquiry he has failed to find a single Greeley man except among the Democrats, and even these are exceedingly few and nauseated.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Letters from all parts of this county state that Greeley men are hard to find, and only now and then one. The Sheriff told our correspondent the other day he "didn't think there were ten Greeley men in the county outside of Ilion." In Ilion and vicinity there are, perhaps, twenty sympathizers, but only two of them avow that they will vote for GREELEY under any circumstances. On the other hand, there are many Democrats who will give their votes for GRANT rather than GREELEY, should the Democrats indorse him. In any event, the ticket cannot lose much more than it gains, if any. WILSON'S nomination is well received.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The political aspect of the Republican Party in this county, from present indications, promises well for a large majority for GRANT in November. GREELEY'S prospects in Jefferson County among the Republicans are very small. About one-half the towns in the county claim that they have not a Greeley Republican in town, while the balance of the towns have from one to three, except Watertown, which has six, and these are made up of persons having no political influence in the county, and who cannot carry with them any political strength. Should the Democrats adopt GREELEY at the Baltimore Convention, the Republican majority for GRANT will be exceedingly large.

KINGS COUNTY.

From this county our information is from Democratic and Republican sources. They agree that the Greeley movement has enlisted a considerable number of respectable Republicans and still more prominent Democrats. Among the Republicans, however, the great majority of the Greeley men belong to the old Fenton, Goddard and Bliss Ring, which was started when FENTON was Governor, and changed into a Water Board Ring at a later day. Among the Democrats, the leaders are all Ring men, and the best informed insist that the masses of the Democratic Party will be hopelessly divided by GREELEY'S nomination, and that the Democrats who will reject him will number more than the Republicans who will accept him. It is as yet impossible, however, to foresee the probable result in November.

LEWIS COUNTY.

The nominations of GRANT and WILSON are well received in Lewis County. The large majority of Republicans are abundantly satisfied, both with the nominations and the platform. At the county seat there are a few Greeley men, but with a few exceptions they are all disappointed aspirants for local county offices, and hoping to gain some place by a "new deal," they are adherents of anybody who can promise an office to them. The farmers and business men are heard to say frequently that the Administration has been a good one for the past three years, and they do not want a change—certainly not if a different policy is to prevail.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

The nomination of GRANT and WILSON is well received here. There are very few Republicans outspoken for GREELEY. Should he be nominated at Baltimore, probably a few disappointed office-seekers would declare for him, hoping to improve their chances, but the great body of the Republican Party will stand firm by their standard bearers.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe County sent more delegates to Cincinnati than any other county in the State except New-York. FENTON has some friends here, and they mean to make as much noise as possible. Our correspondent at Rochester writes: "I am surprised at the steadfastness of the masses, and particularly of most of those who, in the divisions we have had for a year or two, were against us, meaning, of course, those who heretofore have voted and sympathized with FENTON. If the Fentonians are expecting to accomplish much here, it is certainly not now visible on the surface. Don't be alarmed if you hear after hear of demonstrations here in the interest of GREELEY, as they will be manufactured to order. But I shall be surprised if, with all the prestige of HENRY R. SELDEN'S good name and the desperate efforts of D. D. S. BROWN, there be 300 Greeley votes cast by Republicans in Monroe County, and if GREELEY should be nominated at Baltimore you may set us down at a full majority for GRANT of at least 1,200. GREELEY'S chances looked better the first week after Cincinnati, but he is rapidly 'growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less.'"

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

There are very few Greeley Republicans in this county: St. Johnsville, 2; Palatine, 8; Meriden, 5; Canajoharie, 5; Root, 4; Mohawk, 3; Glen, 8; Charlestown, 6; Amsterdam, 5; Florida, 5—making 42 in the county. This county is usually 250 Democratic. According to our advices, GRANT will have a small majority—say 50. The farmers in Montgomery are outspoken and decided. The few Greeley men are soreheads and cannot control a vote besides their own.

NEW-YORK.

It is not possible, in the space allowed by such a review as this, to give a detailed account of the political condition of New-York City. It can only be said generally that while a large number of the unreflecting working men appear to be for GREELEY, that Democrats as well as Republicans, having large business interests, are earnestly for GRANT. The Tammany Democrats and Republicans, such as Wm. M. Tweed, John Cochrane, John Morrissey, Rioter John U. Andrews, Harry Genet, Ben. F. Manierre, "Ancillary" Barr, Oakey Hall, and others of like character, are all for GREELEY, but they are not quite so powerful as they were in former years. We have a new registry and election law, which, being coupled with the fact that the United States election law is operative this year, will prevent these men from voting their retainers more than once each. Consequently GREELEY will not have more than 20,000 to 25,000 majority in the City. Speaking of affairs as they are now, we can assure our friends in the County that this is the utmost they will have to overcome, and it may be much less.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

The situation in this county is very satisfactory, as there are but few Greeley Republicans, and even those are not in earnest for him. When GREELEY becomes the Baltimore candidate of the Democratic Party, GRANT will gain much more than he will lose—fully five. We may fairly expect good results from the Cataract County in November next for GRANT and WILSON, as well as on County, State, and Congressional nominations.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Very few Republicans in this county will sustain and vote for Mr. GREELEY, much less than expected by all immediately after the Cincinnati Convention. Well-informed persons have no doubt that the Republican majority will be increased in Oneida County this Fall.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

The Republicans of Onondaga are firm and true now, as they were throughout the war. In the towns they have the same spirit and determination which has characterized their efforts in former years, and in the City of Syracuse they are just as ready to maintain the Union as they were to save it. The Republicans of this county believe in GRANT, and will support him even more earnestly than they did in 1868. A few who supported him then have since been disappointed in their aspirations for office, and out of revenge have become the servants of the Democratic Party, but the number is neither large nor influential. You may put Onondaga down for fully as good a majority next November as was given GRANT in 1868. The Republicans are well organized already, and are ready for the fight. They will carry the field next Fall by at least their usual majorities on Presidential, State and local tickets.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Our correspondent in Canandaigua writes as follows: "I have been in quite a number of towns in this county and the adjoining within three weeks past, and have conversed with prominent and active men in each, who have testified emphatically that a Greeley Republican is not to be found in their town. In Macedon, Wayne County, I talked with a prominent citizen who has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and has taken the Tribune from the start, and knows Mr. GREELEY personally, who denounced his course in unmeasured terms, and said he meant to write to him and tell him plainly what he thought of his apostacy. He said he did not know of a single Greeley Republican in the town. In another town in this county I have talked with men who take the Tribune, who have been soldiers, and they denounced GREELEY'S course; that there was not a single Greeley man among them. Count the Republican Party in this county as a unit in the support of Gen. GRANT."

ORANGE COUNTY.

Our general accounts from this county are fully confirmed by the Newburg Journal, which says: "Our Republican majority in this county is not a large one, but small as it is the defection is not large enough to effect its overthrow, even if a Democrat should be nominated at Baltimore and Mr. GREELEY thereupon run as a third candidate. If Mr. GREELEY should be indorsed by the Democrats, Gen. GRANT will receive the largest majority which Orange County has ever given to a Republican President. The majority which it piled up last Fall for the Republican ticket will be equaled if not exceeded."

ORLEANS COUNTY.

There is no doubt that Gen. GRANT will receive nearly the whole of the Republican vote. The Cincinnati ticket so far has not made any serious inroad into the Republican ranks, and there are towns where GREELEY will hardly poll a Republican vote. There are more Republicans at the county seat who will support GREELEY than elsewhere. The number of Republicans who will support GREELEY will be small, and more Democrats will support GRANT than Republicans will vote for GREELEY. In addition to this a good many Democrats, in case GREELEY is nominated at Baltimore, will not vote at all. Quite a number of Democrats are known who will vote and work for GRANT against GREELEY, and Orleans is certain to do better this year than in 1868 for Gen. GRANT.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

In this county there are from 150 to 200 Republican voters who are now talking GREELEY. If the Democrats should adopt GREELEY at Baltimore, the above numbers might be increased, thinking he would then stand a better chance for an election; but in case GREELEY should be indorsed by the Democrats, it is the opinion of leading Republicans in Oswego that GRANT would get more Democratic votes than GREELEY would get from Republicans.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

"The Philadelphia nominations are received by Republicans with satisfaction. The party is substantially a unit for GRANT and WILSON in this county, there being only two or three outspoken Greeley Republicans, with, perhaps, five more who are not outspoken for GRANT, while it is also well balanced by the Democrats who will vote for GRANT as against GREELEY. The number of Greeley men in Otsego County does not exceed 200.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

A resident of thirty years in the county informs us that, in his opinion, the county will do as well for GRANT as it did four years ago. There are some Greeley Republicans, but it is safe to say that we shall get more Democrats than we shall lose Republicans. The better and most substantial Democrats will vote for GRANT. The Tribune is hurting GREELEY every day. The county is about 300 Democratic majority, but GREELEY cannot do that well.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Our correspondent says: "It is difficult to estimate the Greeley Republican strength in Queens County. Three, and possibly four, of the County Committee are now Greeley men; so are a few of the old Tribune original Republicans in each town. The Republican Sheriff is counted for GREELEY, and L. F. PRATT, an Ex-United States Gauger, is the principal organizer and speaker. I would set down the Greeley Republican strength today at 175. In case he becomes the Democratic candidate, however, this number will be materially reduced. Among the Democrats, Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE is a very enthusiastic Greeley man; Hon. J. H. OAKLEY, the delegate to Baltimore, is also for GREELEY. He cannot, however, poll nearly the Democratic vote; and in case of his nomination at Baltimore, his majority in the county, (which is largely Democratic,) would, I think, be 400 less than the average Democratic majority on the State ticket."

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

There are in the City of Troy at this time not more than fifteen pronounced Greeley Republicans. In the country towns there are scarcely any except in two or three towns—not a half dozen in all. If the Democrats should nominate GREELEY at Baltimore, and the impression should prevail that there would be a chance of his election, the number will be increased both in Troy and the country, but in no event will the number be large. Greeleyism has no strength among Republicans in this county. In case of his indorsement at Baltimore, Gen. GRANT will get ten Democrats to every Republican he will lose.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

The Republican Party here is in as good condition as ever before. The defection to GREELEY is smaller than will be the defection from the Democracy to GRANT in case GREELEY receives the Baltimore nomination. The county will give GREELEY a majority, but it will be smaller than the majority against GRANT in 1868.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

This county presents a good front, as the Republicans stand almost unanimous for GRANT and WILSON. The few disaffected members who look toward GREELEY are disheartened at their weak strength, and they get very little encouragement from the Democrats. The County of Rockland may be safely relied upon to do as well as at any time since 1860.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Our Potsdam correspondent says: "I am an old resident of this county; know most of the leading Republicans in every town in this county; have seen and conversed with many since the nomination of Mr. GREELEY. I do not believe there are, all told, in this county, 200 Republicans who in the least sympathize with the Liberals. In many towns not one can be found; in others there are two or three, or perhaps five, who are a little dissatisfied, and talk faintly in favor of Mr. GREELEY. In Potsdam, the home of Gen. E. A. MERRITT, and the banner town of old St. Lawrence, the Liberals claim forty, but I understand that upon the organization of their Club they could only muster twenty-five, and to my certain knowledge the number is diminishing from day to day. The Republicans of St. Lawrence will remain true to the principles they have so long cherished and so nobly maintained, both on the field of battle and at the ballot-box; and when the day of election arrives you will record a majority for U. S. GRANT of 8,000 strong. Should the Democrats, at Baltimore, indorse GREELEY and BROWN, it will largely increase GRANT'S majority, as the Democrats in this vicinity don't take Liberal pills, if they are sugar-coated by a Democratic National Convention."

SARATOGA COUNTY.

This county was one of the many counties in the State that was unrepresented at Cincinnati. It has always been regarded as a strong Fenton county, but patient inquiry fails to find a dozen Republicans in the entire county who favor the Greeley and Brown ticket. The general feeling is good, and is improving. There is no more than the usual number of dissatisfied persons at the beginning of a Presidential campaign, while there are some Democrats who will either vote for GRANT or remain away from the polls should GREELEY be indorsed at Baltimore. The county is certain to give at least 1,000 majority for GRANT and WILSON, but is expected to do very much better than this.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

In this county there are no Republicans of past or present prominence or influence who have identified themselves with the Greeley movement. We have received the names of about a dozen Republicans (Tribune readers) who have intimated that they would support GREELEY. Were the election to take place to-morrow, and the issue narrowed down to GRANT and GREELEY, (with Democratic indorsement,) GREELEY could not draw off fifty Republican votes in the entire county.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

The political aspect in Schoharie County is cheering. Republicans there are Republicans still, and will, almost to a man, zealously support the Philadelphia nominations, which are eminently satisfactory to the people. Greeley Republicans are few and far between. No one knows of a dozen in the county, although considerable inquiry has been made. The Democracy are in a very different situation. Some of them want GREELEY indorsed at Baltimore, others will support him reluctantly if nominated at their Convention, and another and quite numerous class among them say they will not vote at all rather than support their life-long antagonist. The indications are that there will be as many Democrats vote for GRANT as there will Republicans for GREELEY, and that the failure of many Democrats to vote if GRANT and GREELEY are the only candidates, will diminish rather than increase, as reported, the majority in this county against "the man that never was beaten."

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

The Republican ranks in Schuyler County are as firm and steady as in the days of LINCOLN, when the county gave 700 Republican majority. The treachery of HORACE GREELEY is deeply regretted by his old political friends, but there is not a dozen of them who have indicated any disposition to follow him into the Democratic camp. All now understand the motives that have inspired the Tribune for a year past in its malignant attacks upon the Administration of Gen. GRANT. The Tribune cannot lead honest, intelligent Republicans astray, and the integrity of the Republican Party of Schuyler is still unshaken.

SENECA COUNTY.

Greeleyism has worked wonders for GRANT in this county, which has heretofore been Democratic, but with the issue between GRANT and GREELEY, the Republicans will carry the county by a larger majority than the Democrats have ever had. This redemption will be due to the fact that GREELEY has no Republican strength, and that large numbers of Democrats openly declare that they will not vote for him. Grant and Wilson Clubs are being organized throughout the county, and the party has never been so confident of success since 1860, as they are to-day.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

There has been some disaffection among the Republicans in this county, and two or three who have been of some prominence in the party have gone wading in political mire after Mr. GREELEY. But our correspondent, who is fully informed of the condition of affairs, says: "The few Greeley men cry loud and make a great noise and blow, and it is often we hear that this or that village or section is all for GREELEY. When facts are ascertained in regard to it, there may be found a dozen or twenty all told, who [illegible] the hurrah [illegible] candidates standing on the fence [illegible] will take their position after the Baltimore Convention, in my opinion will not add any material strength to the Greeley movement in this section. In summing up the whole matter I have the pleasure to report that the drift of public opinion on the Presidential question is decidedly in favor of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, GRANT and WILSON, and that Steuben may be put down to the same as true to the Republican Party, and that in November next we shall be able to show that the bolters have failed to make any division to speak of in our ranks."

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

A thorough canvass of this county shows very few Greeley Republicans, and the usual repugnance of the Democrats to the Chappaqua woodchopper. After a careful examination of the political field in Suffolk County, our correspondent thinks that it will give a larger majority for GRANT and WILSON than it ever gave for a Presidential or Gubernatorial candidate.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Our correspondent has lately seen men from almost every town in the County of Sullivan, and made inquiries with regard to the effect of an indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket by the Baltimore Convention. He is satisfied that GREELEY thus indorsed cannot carry a larger vote than a straight-Democrat would. There are some Republicans going with GREELEY, but he cannot carry the whole Democratic vote. The foreign element is against GREELEY, and there are some prominent natives in that party that will either vote for GRANT, or not vote at all. This county usually gives about 700 Democratic majority. GREELEY cannot get over 400.

TIOGA COUNTY.

The Republican vote of this county in round numbers is 3,900. If the Presidential election could take place now, and it was a contest simply between GRANT and GREELEY, it is probable GREELEY would draw off one-tenth of the party strength. This support would come in the main, from two towns, Owego and Candor, and chiefly from the villages of the same name in those two towns. It is a remarkable fact that the farmers are solid for GRANT, and the most bitter opponents of GREELEY among them are old-time Tribune readers and the life-long followers of HORACE. The result, then, is clearly indicative of what they can accomplish this Fall, and is a fair criterion of what may be expected by this unnatural coalition throughout our State. But it is safe to say that any Republican disaffection will be more than compensated by Democratic desertion and apathy if GREELEY is adopted at Baltimore. The Republican organization is perfect. A call is now circulating for the formation of Grant and Wilson Campaign Clubs, having already over three hundred signers, comprising the best men of our locality. The young men are all with us for GRANT and WILSON. Tioga is safe for her usual Republican majority.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

In the town of Ithaca there is quite a GREELEY element, due mainly to the influence and leadership of GEO. W. SCHUYLER. Our correspondent judges, after careful consideration, that there are perhaps one hundred Republicans in the town who have expressed a preference for GREELEY. In Newfield, Caroline and Dryden there is also quite a GREELEY element, but hardly sufficiently developed to be measured. He is confident, however, that the movement for GREELEY is not as strong today as it was three weeks ago, and that it is losing instead of gaining ground. On the other hand, the genuine Republicans are becoming more enthusiastic and active every day. He has rarely seen them, early in a campaign, so lively and earnest as they are now. They are sure to make as vigorous and determined a fight as they have ever done in the past. He sums his judgment of this county in this way: If the Democrats indorse GREELEY at Baltimore GRANT will carry the county by its full ordinary majority.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Our correspondent says: "I have consulted some prominent men of our party, and they think that any publication as to the condition of affairs in this county had better not be made at present. You may rest assured that we are not losing ground, and will do as well, if not better, than heretofore. The talking Greeley men here are old Copperheads, who probably will not support him if adopted at Baltimore."

WARREN COUNTY.

Our correspondent at Glen's Falls writes: "I have talked with quite a number of Republicans in this county who were formerly Greeley men, and I find but three or four in the whole county that favor him now. There may be others, but they are precious few. The Democrats are divided. Some declare they will vote for GRANT if GREELEY is indorsed at Baltimore. (Others indorse GREELEY as their only hope to beat GRANT. More Democrats will vote for GRANT than Republicans for GREELEY."

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The feeling among our Republican friends in Washington County was never better. Gen. GRANT'S Administration has the confidence of the people, and nothing that the opposition will or can say will shake that confidence. The records are too plain. There are some Greeley, or, we should more properly say, some Fenton men in this county who would, if they felt confident of success, support the sorehead ticket, but unless the current changes, very few will. If GREELEY should be indorsed by the Baltimore Convention, we should gain as many Democratic votes as we shall lose Republicans.

WAYNE COUNTY.

At this time there are not enough Greeley Republicans in Wayne County for a corporal's guard. Some few remain "passive," awaiting the action of the Baltimore Convention, but are wholly the personal retainers of FENTON. If the result at Baltimore is satisfactory to them, it is expected they will espouse the cause of GREELEY, FENTON & Co. But in that event it is the prevailing opinion of the best workers that our majority will not be materially affected, for as between President GRANT and GREELEY, many Democrats now announce their determination to vote for GRANT. The old "Woodpecker" of Chappaqua, and his "no longer an organ" are not making any headway in the Republican ranks of this county.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Our fully-informed correspondent in the county where Mr. GREELEY resides writes as follows: "I believe the Republicans will support GRANT, with very few exceptions, and that there will be more Democrats vote for him than Republicans who will vote for GREELEY, and that the Democratic (GREELEY) majority in the counties of this district will be much less than usual. The Republicans feel toward GREELEY now as they did toward ANDY JOHNSON, and GREELEY will have no influence in drawing them over to the Democrats. GREELEY has no local strength in this county, (Westchester,) and I believe he would be defeated in his own town if he should run for the office of Supervisor."

WYOMING COUNTY.

After careful inquiry, our correspondent does not know of any Republicans who will vote for GREELEY unless he is indorsed at Baltimore, and in that case the indications are that more Democrats would either vote for GRANT, or not vote at all, than could be brought into the coalition from the Republican ranks. There is a very general satisfaction among Republicans with the action and the result at Philadelphia. In many of the towns of Wyoming not one Republican in a hundred now favors GREELEY. In others, local causes and the waning Tribune influence have detached a few more, but there is nowhere any enthusiasm—any prevailing discontent, or any present defection that the Democratic bolt from GREELEY, should he be indorsed at Baltimore, would not be more than neutralized in the county at large.

YATES COUNTY.

In this region of variable political verdicts and chronic bolters, there is some Greeleyism among men who have been supposed to be Republicans, but there are a large number of Democrats who cannot be induced to vote for GREELEY. The county is sure to do better for GRANT than in 1868.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 29.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 W. U. Tel. ... b. c. bS	77¼	200 Lake S. & M. So.	[illegible]		
[illegible] Quicksilver Min.	41½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible] Consol. Coal	44½	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	[illegible]		
5 Adams Ex.	95½	100 Chic. & N. W.	73½		
5 Am. M. U. Ex.	73½	200 do. ... b. c.	73		
100 do.	74	100 C. & N. W. Pf. .. b. c.	90½		
100 Pac. Mail ... b. c. b5	73½	300 Del., L. & W.	107¾		
200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. Paul	53½		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
300 Erie R. ... bet. call.	55½	100 Col., C. & I. C. ... s3	35½		
250 Ill. Central	137	100 Miss., Kan. & T. R.	41½		

MONDAY, July 1—A. M.

The Fiscal Year of the United States of 1871-72, known as the Fiscal Year 1872, closed on Saturday last, June 29. It has proved a prosperous, and in many respects a remarkable year, prosperous for the Country in its trade, and freedom from losses or revulsions; prosperous for the Treasury and the Public Credit, in ample revenues, on reduced rates of taxation, and in the fullest liquidation of the Public Debt, and permanent relief to the yearly interest charge thereon, and remarkable in adding 7,500 miles to our Railway system, and thereby adding nearly 15 ₽ cent. to our material advancement, and in the steady increase in our Foreign Trade and Domestic Manufactures. The last have had an impetus in the line of Metals, and of Cotton and Woolen fabrics, not less notable than the increase of consumption of Foreign Goods. The gross business of importation is about 17½ ₽ cent. over last year, but the actual value of Foreign Goods consumed or marketed from the Custom-house will not prove over 12½ ₽ cent., a large share of the recent importations passing into Bonded Warehouse to await the reduced duties.

The Public Finances continue to afford abundant cause of congratulation. In the last Fiscal Year, the Principal of the Funded Debt, bearing interest in Gold, has been reduced about *one hundred million dollars*, or from $1,888,000,000 to $1,790,000,000. And the Gold Interest on this debt, from $110,545,000 per annum, to $103,000,000. In the three Fiscal Years under the present Administration—or from March 4, 1869, to June 29, 1872—the relations of the Funded Public Debt to the Customs Revenues, specially pledged to its support and reduction, show that both Principal and Interest of the former have rapidly decreased, while the latter, notwithstanding the reduction in the Tariff of 1870, have steadily advanced. The monthly Gold Interest charge upon the Debt and the average monthly Customs receipts in Gold, together with the average reduction of the Funded Debt, may be thus stated:

Year.	Monthly Customs.	Gold Interest ₽ month.	Reduction Principal.
1869	$15,500,000	$10,260,000	......
1870	16,200,000	9,702,000	$119,000,000
1871	17,280,000	9,009,000	100,000,000
1872	18,000,000	8,600,000	98,000,000
Total reduction Principal			$317,000,000
Reduction of interest ₽ year			21,000,000

The circulation of the Treasury (or unfunded Debt of the Government) has been reduced in the three years about $17,000,000; and the Currency Interest thereon from $2,133,000 has been almost wholly extinguished by the withdrawal of the Three ₽ cent. Greenback Certificates.

In regard to the new Fiscal Year upon which we are now entering, and which will feel the further reduction of the Tariff, as well as the abolition of many of the Internal Taxes, it is, perhaps, safe to estimate that whereas the Tariff reductions are nominally $24,000,000 a year, (on the basis of the Importations of 1871,) the Customs receipts of the year will hardly fall off $24,000,000. This would leave $16,000,000 per month against $18,000,000 per month in the year just closed, and afford $192,000,000 Gold for the whole year to pay the Gold Interest, which should fall below $100,000,000, and contribute over $92,000,000 to the Sinking Fund and general purposes of the Treasury.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, June 29, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,804,000
Increase in Specie	2,282,500
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,029,000
Increase in Deposits	3,456,900
Decrease in Circulation	112,000

	July 1, '71.	June 22, '72.	June 29, '72.
National Capital	$71,151,000	$71,782,500	$71,782,500
Loan Capital	15,344,600	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the Lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	June 22, '72.	June 29, '72.	July 1, '71.
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	27,528,100	27,416,100	30,464,457
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Req'd 25 ₽ ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Actual Legals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rate of money	[illegible] ₽ ct.	[illegible] ₽ ct.	[illegible] ₽ ct.

The Bank return this Afternoon comes all right after the apparent discrepancies of last week. The loans fall back $3,804,000. The gain in Gold Notes is $2,283,500, and in Greenbacks $1,029,000. The Deposits go up $3,456,900. The general movement, over the required 25 ₽ cent. Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation, is $2,470,000 stronger than on the previous return. Money closed 4@5 ₽ cent. to the Brokers, on call loan, and 5 to 7 ₽ cent. on Mercantile discounts and time loans on Stock collateral. The Export of American Gold Coin for the week is $2,642,000; other Specie, $558,000; total, $3,200,000.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $5,792,381, as against $6,450,222 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,817,307, against $3,366,075 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $3,200,831, against $4,983,268 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,798,868. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 7,779 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	[illegible]	March	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	April	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	June 8	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	June 15	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	June 22	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	June 29	[illegible]
February	[illegible]		
Total fiscal year 1872			[illegible]
Total fiscal year 1871			[illegible]
Increased importation			[illegible]

*Official.

The currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	[illegible]	March	[illegible]
August	19,510,357	April	17,030,786
September	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	June 8	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	June 15	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	June 22	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	June 29	[illegible]
February	17,918,050		
Total fiscal year 1872			[illegible]
Total fiscal year 1871			[illegible]
Difference in Domestic Exports			[illegible]
Gold, June 29, 1872			[illegible] ₽ ct.
Gold, July 1, 1871			[illegible] ₽ ct.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July	$11,[illegible]	March	$3,712,604
August	2,701,367	April	4,490,518
September	2,180,220	May	14,850,556
October	2,094,601	June 1	2,622,216
November	2,134,359	June 8	3,792,089
December	2,094,193	June 15	2,153,868
January	1,540,262	June 22	752,218
February	972,637	June 29	3,200,831
Total fiscal year 1872			[illegible]
Total fiscal year 1871			52,905,497
Reduced Specie export			$24,465,123

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the Fiscal Year:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$17,409,397	July	$17,123,211
August	17,545,340	August	2,048,259
September	16,280,885	September	[illegible]
October	13,776,528	October	1,768,539
November	9,952,947	November	12,962,049
December	9,294,212	December	[illegible]
January	13,693,429	January	[illegible]
February	14,941,959	February	[illegible]
March	14,393,378	March	[illegible]
April	14,229,279	April	385,306
May	11,435,504	May	12,077,863
June	[illegible]	June	[illegible]
Total F. Y. '72	$162,696,282	Total F. Y. '72	$77,072,752
Total F. Y. '71	147,224,131	Total F. Y. '71	85,515,231

* Exclusive of $5,550,000 July interest prepaid last week, and to come into the July account.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 1, '71.
American Gold	113¾@113⅞	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114⅞@115⅛	114
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	117⅜@118⅛	113⅞ xd.
U. S. New 5 ₽ cents	112⅜@113⅛	....
Central Pacific 6 ₽ cent	104⅛@105⅛	99⅛ xd.
Union Pacific 6 ₽ cents	[illegible]	90⅛ xd.
New-York Central	97⅞@98⅛	97½
New-York Central Scrip	97⅛@97⅜	95
Rock Island	110⅜@111⅛	109⅞
North-west Common	72⅛@73	73⅞
North-west Preferred	91@91⅛	91⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜@46⅛	47⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅛@55⅞	60⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛@77⅜	80
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛@76	58⅞
Union Pacific	75⅛@75	31⅛
Erie	55⅛@57⅞	27⅞
Western Telegraph	75⅞@[illegible]	58⅛
Pacific Mail	70⅛@74⅛@73⅛@73⅛	42⅛
Lake Shore	98⅛@98⅞	108⅞

On an advance during the week of ¼ ₽ cent. on Gold and as much on Exchange on London, the Public Funds show a rise of 1@1¼ ₽ cent., with a strong demand at the close of the week. They are also up in London, and encouragement is held out that a further negotiation of our New Loan 5 ₽ cents will soon be practicable abroad as well as at home.

The sales of Gold on Saturday advanced to 113⅞ ₽ cent., and closed at 113⅞ ₽ cent. Bills on London closed 110 ₽ cent, 60 days, which pays the Banker a profit on the shipment of Gold Coin, large sums of which are now being collected for Foreign account for July Dividends on United States and State Stocks, and various Railroad Loans, made payable in Gold. The Treasury disbursed, for July Interest, $5,550,000, of which $2,000,000 went to Europe, and nearly $3,000,000 counts on the Bank averages. The Customs receipts of this port for June fall below the Gold sales of the month about $800,000. The Customs in July will also be comparatively light. They were $12,460,000 in July last, but, owing to the postponement of the operation of the New Tariff, it is doubtful whether they will exceed $9,000,000 this season.

The Railroad Shares show an improvement in price on part of the list, as compared with Saturday week, and the bidding at the close was generally firm, but on a very light business.

We republish below, with numerous additions, our table of July Dividends:

JULY, 1872, HALF-YEARLY DIVIDENDS.

	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
U. S. 6 ₽ Cents, 1881	[illegible]	3	$6,510,489
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
U. S. 5s, 1874	20,000,000	2½	[illegible]
Loans to Pacific Roads	64,623,512	3	[illegible]
New-York State Debt	1,500,000	In full.	1,540,000
N. Y. Bounty Loan	22,047,000	3½	771,650
N. Y. Canal Debt, &c.	*16,074,000	1½@3½	221,017
Maine State Debt	7,227,900	3	216,837
N. Hampshire Debt	2,405,400	3	72,162
Massachusetts Debt	30,513,651	2½@3	763,823
Vermont Debt	522,000	3	[illegible]
Rhode Island Debt	2,370,000	3	[illegible]
Connecticut Debt	5,769,300	3	173,079
New-Jersey Debt	2,894,200	3	[illegible]
Delaware Debt	1,402,000	3	42,060
Maryland Debt	*12,426,715	1½@3½	171,905
Pennsylvania Debt	29,372,854	2½@3	882,185
Georgia Debt	5,614,500	3	187,920
Alabama debt	15,489,000	2½@4	441,500
La. debt, (at N. O.)	21,314,500	3	511,425
Arkansas debt	5,000,000	3	150,000
Texas debt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri debt	17,469,000	3	[illegible]
Kentucky debt	2,720,719	3	[illegible]
Ohio debt	9,732,722	3	270,981
Indiana debt	4,167,391	2½	104,184
Illinois debt	3,128,839	3	93,805
Iowa debt	300,000	3½@4	10,000
Michigan debt	2,198,500	3	65,955
Kansas debt	1,336,675	3½	46,783
California debt	3,312,500	3½	112,500
Nevada debt	690,000	3½	[illegible]
New-York Savings	100,345,371	3	[illegible]
Brooklyn Savings	11,780,000	3	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	1,800,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central National	3,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New-York	3,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth National	5,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	3,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	3,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth National	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Exchange	500,000	3½	[illegible]
Irving Bank	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	450,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	800,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	350,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Importers' & Traders'	1,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	412,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
West-side Bank	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National	500,000	10	[illegible]
Dry Goods Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. and Merchants'	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth National	*250,000	3½	[illegible]
Guaranty & Indemnity	1,000,000	[illegible]	100,000
Union Trust	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers' Trust	2,000,000	[illegible]	100,000
Erie Preferred Stock	8,550,000	3½	[illegible]
Panama Company	7,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-west Preferred	20,415,000	3½	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pitts.	*11,160,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne & Chicago	*19,714,285	1¾	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. & branches	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Union Pacific Bonds	27,237,000	3	[illegible]
Lake Shore, (Aug. 1)	27,300,000	4	[illegible]
Midland N. Y. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Pacific Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central (Aug. 1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pac. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Bonds	9,000,000	3½	[illegible]
Reading Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	9,200,000	5	[illegible]
Harlem Stock	12,000,000	4	[illegible]
N. J. leased roads	*18,000,400	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Lackawanna	*19,104,100	3½	[illegible]
Del. & L. leased lines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stonington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	*18,163,150	3½	[illegible]
At. & Gt. West. Mort.	9,000,000	3½	[illegible]
Lake Shore Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson Bonds	3,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton Bonds	2,400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wmc. & Co. R. R. B'ds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome & Watertown 1872	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pac. Bonds (Aug. 1)	7,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alex. & Co. R. R. B'ds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Superior Bonds	4,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total thus far			[illegible]

* Quarterly.

The July Coupons of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road will be paid by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co.

The Transfer-books of the Lake Shore Company will close on Saturday next, July 6, for the Half-Yearly Dividend of Four ₽ cent., which will be paid Aug. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Company have issued for the purchase of the railroad running from St. Paul to La Crescent, £800,000 or $4,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. One-half of this amount (£400,000) in sterling bonds, have been sold for European account.

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st., are receiving subscriptions for the remaining two millions of dollars at 95 (payable and deliverable July 1.)

This is the only gold loan issued by the Company; the bonds have thirty years to run; interest payable January and July.

A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.
THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS.

This road is entirely completed and in full operation between the Missouri River and Lincoln, the capital of the State of Nebraska, and is earning more than all its expenses, including interest on its bonds, while its traffic is constantly and rapidly increasing. The line has been built wholly by stock subscriptions, and among its stockholders are some of the most successful railway supporters and financiers in the country. The cost of the road, with its Franchises, Real Estate, Equipments, Telegraph Lines, &c., has been $43,333 per mile, while the mortgage on it is but $13,333, making the Company's securities safe beyond contingency.

The Midland Pacific will connect with the Union Pacific on the west, and on the east with direct lines to the Atlantic Coast and all intermediate centres. Its location is therefore a most important and commanding one, it being the central link of a new trunk route, shortening the distance to the Pacific by 147 miles. As a local enterprise, the Midland Pacific is invaluable. It traverses a fertile tract of country, one of the finest agricultural regions in the Union, and is the main feeder of a rapidly-increasing population. We have examined personally this entire enterprise, and recognize its importance and value, and confidently recommend its Bonds to investors.

During the past few years we have negotiated a large number of railway loans, and there is not one of these roads whose property does not exceed in value, by 100 per cent. the amount of its first mortgage bonds. Present price of Midland Pacifics, 90 and accrued interest. Bonds may be registered without charge, and all marketable securities taken in exchange at full rates.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Having been associated with the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as their financial agents for nearly three years, we have the most conclusive and satisfactory knowledge.

1. *Of the immense value and importance of the Road.*
2. *Of the thorough ability, economy and integrity of its management.*
3. *Of its resources for an enormous and profitable traffic.*
4. *Of the perfect security of the 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Company.*

We are consequently enabled to recommend these Bonds as an entirely safe and reliable investment, which may be held with as much satisfaction and freedom from anxiety by the most prudent and careful investor as Governments or Central Pacifics.

A large profit or increase of investment may now be realized by exchanging either of the above for the Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds.

Denominations, $100, $500, $1,000.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

Principal and interest payable in gold in New-York.

Price 94 and accrued interest.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipment combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand [illegible] the belief that they will soon [illegible] for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

[illegible]
Bankers, No. 11 Nassau-st.

THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND Texas Railroad Company will pay at the office [illegible] First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, and the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State of Louisiana.

JOHN J. HOWELL, Secretary.

Singular Suicide of a French Grocer Maker.

For three years past, Mr. ALEXANDRE MERCIER has carried on the business of [illegible] making on an extensive scale at No. 205 Broome street. During all that period MERCIER has been continuously drinking to excess, and has repeatedly suffered from delirium tremens. His wife, Mme. LOUISE MERCIER, an estimable lady, fearing that during those attacks he would attempt suicide, watched him closely, and noticing of late an increased tendency on his part to self-destruction, called in Dr. CROCARDET, of the Board of Health, in order that he might judge from conversation with MERCIER whether her husband was not a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. On Saturday Dr. CROCARDET called, and MERCIER, making some excuse, left the parlor in which he and his wife, with Dr. CROCARDET, were. He ran down stairs into the workshop, and seizing a large knife used in the trade, plunged it into his abdomen, inflicting a terrible wound. Dr. CROCARDET afforded him all the medical aid possible, and sent him to Bellevue Hospital. He died there at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner HERRMAN will hold an inquest in the case.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Monday ... tion Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until July 22.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—5909, Mc-Geachy vs. The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company; 5911, Klein vs. Ryan; 5788, Bright vs. Horn; 5951, Shumway vs. Solomon; 5022, Rodden vs. Kreing.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—1, James Burns, murder; 2, George A. Wheeler, robbery; 3, Frank Duffy and Samuel Lyons, robbery; 4, Jacob Boessler, felonious assault and battery; 5, Michael Ryan, burglary; 6, William Rich, burglary; 7, Robert H. Montgomery, grand larceny; 8, Wm. Rogers, grand larceny; 10, Charles Kimbeck, grand larceny; 11, Patrick [illegible], grand larceny; 12, George Dunn, false pretenses.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 29, 1872.

[illegible]

By the steamer *Washington*, for Havre—[illegible]

By the bark *Rosina Bruno*, for Marseilles—[illegible] Tobacco, 14,400 Staves.

By the bark *C. E. Long*, for Cadiz—[illegible] Staves.

By the bark *H. Yarrington*, for Salonica—7,000 [illegible] Petroleum.

[illegible]

By the brig *Annie Gardner*, for Demerara—[illegible]

[illegible]

By the brig *T. J. Devell*, for Montevideo—[illegible]

[illegible]

And from Philadelphia, by the bark *Energie*, for [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The jobbing trade is at a [illegible] scale, mainly to provide for local and near-by requirements, on the basis of previous quotations, [illegible]

BRICKS.—Trade shows a fair degree of activity within our range, with Common Pale quoted at [illegible]; North River Hard, [illegible]; Jersey, [illegible]; Philadelphia Front, [illegible]

COAL.—Has been quoted steady on a rather better [illegible]

COFFEE.—Dull, but steady; 600 bags Laguayra, by the *Kate*, sold on private terms.

COTTON.—Has been very dull for early delivery, and quoted off in price [illegible]

[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EGGS.—Have been held firmly, but have been [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a very light trade reported in State and Western Flour, [illegible]

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand [illegible]

HAY.—Bale Hay has been in light demand [illegible]

HIDES.—The main call has been for [illegible]

[illegible] Rio Grande Cows, [illegible] gold [illegible]

LATHS.—Have been in better supply and quoted [illegible]

LIME.—Rockland has been in demand and steady at [illegible] for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin has been in rather more demand on the basis of $3 10@$3 20 for Common to good Strained; [illegible] Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine [illegible]

PETROLEUM.—Refined has been in moderate request at rather easier prices, with sales reported here of [illegible] bbls. at [illegible], and at Philadelphia of 1,000 bbls. at [illegible] ₱ gallon....Crude dull but steady, on the basis of [illegible]....Naphtha nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in less demand and quoted about steady in price for early delivery. [illegible]

[illegible]

SALTPETRE.—Has been neglected and nominal in price at [illegible]

SKINS.—Deer have been more sought after at former rates. Sales, 12,000 lbs. Laguayra and Porto Cabello, 3,000 lbs. Central American, 3,000 lbs. Campeachy, and 4,000 Texas and Southern; receipts have been 61 bales Para, 25 bales Mexican, and 25 bales Southern. Goat inactive and irregular; sales, 30 bales Mexican and 16 bales Calcutta; receipts have been 60 bales Mexican, 44 bales Buenos Ayres and 14 bales Bogota.

SEEDS.—The demand has been very limited for all kinds of stock, on the basis of our quotations. Clover at [illegible] ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, [illegible]; Timothy, [illegible], and California Linseed, [illegible] gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS.—Raw have been fairly active, since our last, at unchanged prices; sales, 1,100 hhds., including [illegible] hhds. Centrifugal at [illegible]; 175 hhds. Porto Rico at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible] for prime refining, and 220 hhds. Molasses Sugar on private terms. Refined Sugars in moderate request, and values quoted easier. Powdered, [illegible]; Crushed, [illegible]; Granulated, [illegible]; A, [illegible], and the range of Yellows at [illegible]

TALLOW.—Has been in good request at about previous prices; sales have been reported of 250,000 lbs. at [illegible] for ordinary to choice, chiefly at [illegible] for prime samples.

WHISKY.—Has been in demand at [illegible], but has been generally held at 91c., checking business; 50 bbls. were reported sold at the latter price.

FREIGHTS.—The general market has been comparatively quiet, but rates have been quoted about steady. Room has been offered with less freedom. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 29.—FLOUR dull and weak; [illegible] WHEAT irregular; fair speculative demand; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 22, cash; [illegible]

[illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 29.—LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—FLOUR dull and unsettled; business very light. WHEAT dull and unchanged; [illegible]

[illegible]

GALVESTON, June 29.—COTTON nominal; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, 84 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,378 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, 18 bales; gross, 115 bales; exports, coastwise, 411; sales, 400 bales; stock, [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 29—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at [illegible] for money, and [illegible] for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, [illegible]

[illegible] P. M.—Consols and American Securities unchanged.

PARIS, June 29—P. M.—Rentes closed at [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, June 29—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and easier; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, [illegible]. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

[illegible] P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and easier. Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, [illegible]. The sales of the day are now estimated at [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for export and speculation.

[illegible] P. M.—COTTON—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including [illegible] for speculation and export. The shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 28th [illegible] have been [illegible] bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—Cheese, [illegible] ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

Evening.—Fine Rosin, 17s. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, [illegible]

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temp. deg. Fahr.	[illegible] 77	87	82	[illegible]
Height of barom. in inch.	30.[illegible]	30.08	[illegible]	29.[illegible]

Hygrometer at noon, 74.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, with type cases of each variety, varicocele, arrest of development, and other abnormal conditions, with their modern treatment. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents to J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silverware, and the same bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of the laws of 1872, will meet at the St. James Hotel, Broadway, corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of examining into the facts and circumstances relative to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following named persons, to wit:

John Bryan—Claim for contract awarded for paving with [illegible]

White-st., Broadway to West Broadway; 11th-av., 4th-av. to East River; 28th, 27th and 29th sts., 9th-av. to Hudson River; 34th-st., 10th-av. to Hudson River; 44th-st., Madison-av. to Hudson River.

Contract No.

2,196—Luis A McKim, sewer, 4th-av., 109th to 115th-st.

2,197—Luis A McKim, sewer, 80th and 81st sts., Avenue A to 2d-av.

2,[illegible]—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 60th-st., 4th to 5th-av.

2,[illegible]—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 74th-st., 2d-av. to Avenue A.

1,[illegible]—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 49th-st., 9th to 10th-av.

1,[illegible]—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 1st-av., 90th to 91st-st.

1,[illegible]—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 79th-st., 9th to 10th-av.

2,041—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 80th-st., 8th to 11th-av.

2,[illegible]—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 74th-st., 1st-av. to Avenue A.

1,947—Charles Devlin, paving 54th-st., 2d-av. to East River.

1,[illegible]—Charles Devlin, paving [illegible]-st., 3d to 5th-av.

[illegible]—Charles Devlin, paving [illegible] to [illegible]-av.

[illegible]—Charles Devlin, paving [illegible] to East River.

[illegible]—Charles Devlin, paving [illegible] to Broadway.

[illegible]—Charles Devlin, paving [illegible], Canal to Houston-st.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES,

C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

JUNE 28, 1872.

NOTICE TO PHARMACEUTISTS.

The Board of Pharmacy, organized under an act of Legislature entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the City and County of New-York," approved May 22, 1872, hereby respectfully notify all persons engaged in the retailing, dispensing or compounding of medicines or poisons within the City and County of New-York, to appear before said Board within thirty days after June 24, 1872, for registration, according to the provisions of said act, at the rooms of the College of Pharmacy, University Building, corner of University and Waverley places, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

WM. NEERGAARD, M. D., President.
MANLIUS W. SMITH, M. D.
PAUL BALLUFF.
THEOBALD FROHWEIN.

FRANCIS H. WESSMANN, M. D., Secretary.

N. B.—Copies of the law can be obtained from the Secretary of the College of Pharmacy, 4th-av., corner of 24th-st.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act "to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto. That the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 394 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 26th day of June, 1872, to the 1st day of July, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The list above referred to includes the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the same due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for stands in the Manhattan Market, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently on and after MONDAY, July 1, STANDS will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation. Plans of the building and stands, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED E. LAGRAVE and JAMES D. OTIS, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 28th day of June, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at their salesrooms, No. 12 Church-street, the personal property (except eight cases marked D and A) of said bankrupts, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., at 11 A. M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1872.—Dated June 28, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE—THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 1, at 12 o'clock, within their salesroom, whatever may be the state of the weather: Fresh Naples, Palermo and Messina Oranges and Lemons and Menton Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Tyrian, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, } Executors.
THEODORE F. JACKSON.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 115 East 18th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York the [illegible] day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH C. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON, } Executors.

JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 2 Nassau-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHOM A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE IRON-MINING RIGHT, thirty-five miles from New-York, to lease for a term of years. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AN ICE-CREAM SALOON, DOing a business of nearly $1,000 per week; can be doubled; fitted up for the oyster business during the Winter; owner's ill-health cause for selling. Apply at No. 322 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man in a manufacturing business in and out of town; will take full control or a part interest. Address for three days E. POTTER, No. [illegible]-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER—STEAM MARBLE AND MARble works, Nos. 150 and 152 East [illegible]-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE-ized, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 240 and 242 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH, NEW DESIGN French Beveled Billiard Tables, Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

REWARDS.

$3,000 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, twenty-three bonds of the Market Street Railroad of San Francisco, Cal., Nos. 4 to 16 and 41 to 51, all inclusive, each for $1,000. The above reward will be paid for the return of said bonds, and no questions asked. Address Box 1,480 General Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—IN A GOOD BUSINESS LOCAtion, near Bowery, a store and basement, with dwelling. Apply to BLISS & JAMES, No. 348 Broome-st.

HARDWARE.

TO HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS.—Report says that the largest hardware manufacturing concern in Germany, [illegible] A. HENKELS, in SOLINGEN, is to be sold on account [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

AN UNPRECEDENTED

SACRIFICE

OF IRON GRENADINES.

Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.

50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents.

FORMER PRICE

90 cents, $1, and $1 50.

[illegible] $1 50 and $1 75.

FORMER PRICE

$3 50, $3 and $3 50.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. Everything marked down below gold cost. Real Guipure Laces, 50c.; regular price, 75c. Real Guipure Laces, 75c.; regular price, $1. Real Guipure Laces, $1; regular price, $1 50. Real Thread Lace, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2; worth 25 per cent. more. Black French Laces at half the usual prices. Valenciennes, Cluny, Point and Point Appliqué Laces, Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sets, &c. Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls at half-price. Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 12½c. and upward. Black Nets, plain and figured, for Veils, &c. Passementeries, Fringes, Loops and Ornaments. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

BURLAPS, HOP-BAGGING—GREAT job in Bagging, Burlaps, &c., Canton and Japanese Mattings, Cloths, [illegible] &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 108 Chambers st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO. has this day been dissolved, owing to the death of Mr. John R. Lawrence and the retirement of Mr. S. A. Durbrow and Mr. John Lawrence. The accounts will be liquidated by either of the surviving partners, at the office of their successors, Bradley, Fray & Co., No. 558 Broadway.

S. A. DURBROW.
JOHN LAWRENCE.

JULY 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of carriages, with the manufacturing department at New-Haven, Conn., under the firm name of BRADLEY, DIBBLE & CO., (succeeding Wm. H. Bradley, late Lawrence, Bradley & Pardee,) and with sales department in New-York, at No. 558 Broadway, under the firm name of BRADLEY, FRAY & CO., (succeeding John R. Lawrence & Co.)

WM. H. BRADLEY, Of the City of New-Haven.
WILDER H. FRAY, Of the City of New-York.
HORACE P. DIBBLE, Of the City of New-Haven.

NO. 558 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. S. LEAVITT.
WILLIAM R. GOULD.
H. Y. LEAVITT.

The business will be continued, as heretofore, under the firm name of H. S. LEAVITT & CO.

H. S. LEAVITT.
H. Y. LEAVITT.
E. LEAVITT, JR.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and style of JOHN H. NEILLEY & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOHN H. NEILLEY, at No. 50 Walker-st.

JOHN H. NEILLEY.
JOSEPH ENNIS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

The wholesale silk and fancy dry-goods business heretofore carried on by JOHN H. NEILLEY & CO. will be continued at No. 50 Walker-st., by the undersigned, who have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of ENNIS, WILLIAMS & KETCHUM.

JOSEPH ENNIS.
ALLAN I. WILLIAMS.
LEGRAND W. KETCHUM.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 86 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF CONTINUED ill-health of Mr. J. A. Polhamius, we have dissolved our copartnership this day.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

JAMES A. POLHAMIUS.
EUGENE S. JACKSON.

The undersigned continues the business as above.

EUGENE S. JACKSON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore known as S. BROWN & RICHMOND, Insurance Brokers, No. 38½ Pine-st., will expire on the 1st of July by agreement.

The same business will be continued by SAMUEL BROWN and JONATHAN E. POWELL, under the firm name of S. BROWN & POWELL. At the same place.

NOS. 47 AND 49 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

MR. W. P. BLEECKER RETIRES from our firm on this date by mutual consent. JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE GROCERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against C. C. LURIA and WILLIAM FITCH, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 1 College-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand [illegible] hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from the 28th day of May, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 24, 1872.

STEPHEN E. BRAGIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 1 College-place.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 25th day of June, 1872.

STEPHEN E. BRAGIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM GAMPBELL SLEIGH against ALFRED KIMBER and A. D. TRAIL CHRISTIE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars, with interest thereon from March 25, 1872, besides the costs of this action.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 28th day of June, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM SHERMAN, Silas B. Dutcher, Erwin H. Gibbs, and [illegible] Gibbs, his wife, whose first name is unknown to the plaintiff, [illegible] H. Chadbourne, and [illegible] Chadbourne, his wife, whose first name is unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 16, 1872.

EDWARD MITCHELL, Plaintiff in person, No. 62 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed with the Clerk of said Court, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the first day of June, A. D. 1872.

EDWARD MITCHELL, Plaintiff in person, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ISAAC N. HUDSON and ALBERT MENET, plaintiffs, against HENRY T. HEMBOLD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 79 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-seven dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated May 10, 1872.

C. P. & J. C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was duly filed on the 5th day of June, 1872, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

JOHN C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE TREDEGAR COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE ST. LOUIS, LAWRENCE AND DENVER RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 22, 1872.

W. C. WHITNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Nassau-st.

The complaint, as amended, in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, this [illegible] day of June, 1872.

W. C. WHITNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DIVIDENDS.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 270 8th-av., corner of 12th-st.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, on all sums from $5 upward which have been on deposit ONE or MORE months next previous to July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Interest begins the 1ST OF EVERY MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to Depositors on demand, on all sums entitled thereto, or if not withdrawn will be compounded. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. Send for Circular. SAMUEL L. HARRIS, Manager.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 1.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OSWEGO, June 10, 1872.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1872.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, falling due the 1st day of July next, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, and the coupons then also due will be paid as usual at the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Railroad Bonds, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 49 William-st.:

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE First Mortgage.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR First Mortgage.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA First Mortgage.

NEW-ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN First Mortgage.

J. S. ALEXANDER & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LITTLE ROCK, June 20, 1872.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due July 1, on Arkansas State Six per Cent. Funded Debt Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 1st proximo. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 2, 1872.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage land-grant bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due July 1 next, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date at this office.

J. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from all tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 2, 1872.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 27 until July 2, 1872. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent. (3½ per cent.) has this day been declared (free of tax) payable July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to July 2. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, GREENWICH-ST., CORNER WARREN, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.

J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

CITY OF WILMINGTON (N. C.) COUPons on eight per cent. and six per cent. gold bonds, issue of 1872, due July 1, 1872, and payable in New-York, will be paid in gold on and after that date, (July 1,) at the National Bank of the Republic, of New-York. T. C. SERVOSS, Treasurer.

WILMINGTON, June 27, 1872.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Coupons due July 1, 1872, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds California Pacific Railroad Company, and of the First Mortgage Bonds California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.

E. H. MILLER, JR., Secretary.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE R. R. CO., OFFICE NO. 15 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, will be paid on presentation at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

JOHN ALLEN, President.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be closed July 1 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 20.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railway Company will be paid at the Bank of America, from and after that date.

EDWARD F. WINSLOW, President.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.

Continental, International, Lenox, Columbia, Adriatic, Market, Importers' and Traders', Hanover and others. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

Omaha North-western Railroad Company. Interest Coupons due 1st July, proximo, will be paid on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 OF THE Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, will be paid IN GOLD, on and after that day at the office of HENRY G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Monday, July 1, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

No. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 293 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, due 1st July next, will be paid on and after that date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

E. E. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, due July 1, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st.

GEO. H. HAZLEHURST, President.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE Company, Brooklyn, July 11, 1872.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on demand, at No. 8 Pine-street, New-York. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine-st.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1872, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers on and after that date. B. E. SMITH, President.

COUPONS OF HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing July 1, 1872, will be paid at National City Bank. [illegible]

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, June 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. A. S. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 18.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Railroad Bonds, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st., via.:

Chicago and Alton First Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Second Mortgage.
Detroit and Pontiac First Mortgage.
Detroit and Milwaukee First Funding.
Atlantic and Gulf Consolidated Mortgage.
Dubuque South-western Preferred First Mortgage.
Atlantic and Richmond Air Line First Mortgage.
Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1872.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th prox., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th June and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 20, 1872, and opened at 9 A. M. July 2, 1872. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 239 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1.

HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. to 1st prox., inclusive.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the first proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 1st prox. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and one-half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 52 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of July next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, June 18, 1872.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent. upon the stock of this Company will be paid on and after July 10, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Philadelphia, and No. 67 Broadway, New-York. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from June 25 to July 11. RICHARD F. STEVENS, Treasurer.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from June 20 to July 1.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable JULY 5.

Transfer books will be closed 24th inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened July 5, at 10 A. M.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE INTEREST MATURING ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1872, in gold coin, free of Government tax. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 24, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York, and at the office of the Company, in Boston.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, KINGSTON AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, due on the 1st July next, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, on the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1872.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company was this day declared, payable on the 1st July next.

GEORGE F. PITCH, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 20, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1872, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.

WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Three Dollars per Share has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1 ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—The semi-annual interest payable July 1, on all classes of bonds and stock collected promptly. Old bonds and stock funded into the new consolidated bonds and scrip.

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the Company's office, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York. JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st. CHAS. M. BROWN, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st. [illegible]

J. D. [illegible], Cashier.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will pay interest, due July 1, as follows:

A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad special guaranteed stock, and on the 2d inst. a like dividend on the original guaranteed stock.

The coupons on the following bonds:

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, first and second mortgages.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad, first mortgage.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage.
Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad.
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10 per cent.
City of Terre Haute, Ind.
City of Shawneetown, Ill.
City of Allegheny, Penn., 4 per cents.
City of Wheeling, West Virginia, 5 per cents.
Town of Marietta, Ohio.
Town of Harmar, Ohio.
Jackson County, Ohio.
Saline County, Kansas.
Shawnee County, Kansas.
Washington County, Ohio, principal and interest.
City of Richmond, Ind., Gas-light and Coke Company.
Massillon and Cleveland Railroad, first mortgage, 7 per cent., gold.
Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, first mortgage, 7 per cent., gold.
Indianapolis Water-works, 5 per cent., gold.
Grand Rapids and Indiana, guaranteed, 7 per cent. gold.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, NEW-HAVEN, June [illegible], 1872.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Dividend of three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and [illegible] dollars on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, the 1st day of July next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 380 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND. This Bank pays its usual Quarterly Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., on and after July 1 prox., free of all tax. The transfer-books will be closed until after that date. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1872.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books, for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after July 1, 1872, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

DRY GOODS BANK, BROADWAY, CORNER LEONARD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. (3½ per cent.), free of taxes, payable on and after July 10, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared out of the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 8. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons maturing July 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after July 1, 1872, at office of

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.

Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

[illegible] also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupancy.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

REUNION.

STRATFORD ACADEMY.

Stratford, Fairfield County, Conn. The graduates and scholars of the Stratford Academy (especially those who have been pupils during the last twenty-five years) are cordially invited to a REUNION, to be held on the Academy Hill, at 2 P. M., July 4, 1872.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 46 West 47th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Applications may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 18 West 20th-st.

MRS. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE.—PRESIdent, Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D.; Rector, Rev. FRANCIS J. CLERC, D. D. The next term will open Sept. 30, 1872. A few pupils will be received for Summer work, fitting for college classes. For terms of admission address the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

SCHOOL.—YOUNG LADIES' SELECT school, desirable location, one hour from the City. The principal wishing to go to Europe would rent the house, sell the furniture and school-fixtures at a moderate price; immediate possession given. Address A. B., Box No. 167 Times Office.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 1. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins.

C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL at [illegible], Germany.—Principal, Miss AUG. BECKER. For particulars apply to Prof. JULIUS E. MUELLER, Baltimore, or Dr. GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 147 East 31st-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 29. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 12. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 21 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COAL.

COAL.

THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, ARE NOW SHIPPING THEIR SUPERIOR GEORGES CREEK

CUMBERLAND COAL

On board of vessels at BALTIMORE, GEORGETOWN and ALEXANDRIA, or delivered from the Company's wharves at HOBOKEN, N. J.

Orders received by

HARRY CONRAD, President,

Offices Nos. 4 and 5½ Trinity Building.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 5th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LAST TRUMP—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SCHNEIDER—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT—Mrs. Oates and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.
TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition......$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition......10
The Sunday Edition, per annum......2
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SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum......$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum......2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

This morning, we are enabled to make our exhibit of the political condition of the State of New-York all but complete. The facts concerning every county, except two, in the State, which we publish on our first and second pages, have been carefully gathered by correspondents in each county, to whom we said that we simply desired the exact truth. Treason to principle has rarely been remunerative, and this view of the political condition of New-York shows that it was never less so than in the case of Mr. GREELEY. He bases all his hopes of the Presidency upon carrying this State, and in the light of the facts we now furnish, he may lose something of that doting confidence with which he has regarded his prospects. When we presented him with the facts concerning thirty-two counties, he lost his temper in an editorial, the proof of which he corrected at the Union League Club. Now that he has the same story from fifty-eight counties, it is difficult to imagine what he will do. It is too much to hope, however, that he will see the truth, and admit that the scheme of the Tammany gang to regain control of New-York through his apostacy is destined to fail.

There is a law as certain as gravitation that takes politicians of easy virtue into the Greeley camp. JNO. F. DRIGGS, of Michigan, who was turned out of Congress by his indignant constituents because he sold a Cadetship, turns up now as one of the most lusty howlers for a "reform" of the corruptions of this Administration. He takes his place in the ranks with WINANS, BRIGGS, FITZ HENRY WARREN and other exemplars of the virtues of economy and retrenchment which constitute the "working capital" of the "anything-to-beat GRANT" partnership. To give the Greeley ticket any chance of succeeding it will be necessary to keep these fellows in the background, if it can be done, or else there will be no possibility of deceiving the most credulous voter in the land.

The Greeley organs, most of which are Democratic, make a great to-do about Gen. GRANT's having been "forced" on the Republican Party. Yet they fail to show by a single Republican who now supports him, who shed tears over his nomination, or any Convention in which he has been described as "a bitter pill," or as "an emetic," or as "boiled crow," which could be swallowed, but which no human being "hankered arter."

Florida is confidently claimed by the Democrats for GREELEY; but the most reliable advices from that State indicate that, with reasonable care in making State nominations, the State is safe for the Republican Party. Florida has suffered much from bad management, and some disreputable men, whom we have heretofore exposed, have had altogether too much favor there. The honest Republicans in the State owe it to themselves to make it sure for the national ticket, by presenting a State ticket of unsullied names.

The *Tribune* will doubtless be happy to state that the Greeley ranks, which already contain JOHN U. ANDREWS, the leader of the July riots in 1863, are strengthened by the addition of another distinguished rebel, Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS. This gentleman before the war was a Washington lobbyist of rather loaferish tendencies. During the war he was a rebel agent and figured extensively in the famous negotiations at Niagara Falls, where he fooled Mr. GREELEY to the top of his bent. In his triple character of lobbyist, rebel and member of Tammany he is every way fitted to appreciate the value of GREELEY as a Democratic candidate.

Facts continue to come from the South which serve to show where Mr. GREELEY finds a foundation for his hope that he is to carry the Southern States. In addition to the outrages at Milton and Yanceyville, N. C., we have news that the Kuklux are actively at work for the Tammany candidate in Lowndes County, Alabama. At this place they visited a prominent Democrat who had announced that he could not support GREELEY, and warned him that he must do it or leave the county. The *Tribune* will doubtless see in this affair another evidence of "that spirit of ignorant lawlessness which inevitably grows up in a country under military rule;" but sensible people will believe that under military rule such things would be impossible. They are possible only because Southern lawlessness expects from Mr. GREELEY's election such a season of unbridled license as it has not enjoyed since GRANT crushed the rebellion.

The general impression is that Judge McCUNN will be unable to secure a single favorable vote from the State Senate to-morrow. It is very difficult to imagine on what grounds any vote could be recorded in his favor. In spite of the *Tribune's* very decided assertion to the contrary, the retirement of McCUNN and his counsel from the case is equivalent to a confession of judgment. Judge McCUNN worked very hard to have his case passed on by the Senate alone, and now he takes occasion to shelter himself behind the plea that the Senate is not duly qualified to decide upon the question of his removal. All the evidence before the Senate points in one direction, and that is the same direction taken by the public sentiment of New-York. It has been unanswerably proven that McCUNN has disgraced the Bench, and neither he nor his counsel have ventured to contradict the testimony. Though we have no doubt about the requisite two-thirds vote against McCUNN being forthcoming, we trust that no Senator will absent himself because the verdict seems a foregone conclusion. A few such abstentions would be equivalent to the acquittal of McCUNN. The few Senators who have not been present at the oral hearing of the evidence, know enough about it to entitle them to vote, and they would simply fulfill their obvious duty to their constituents in attending at the Senate Chamber on Tuesday.

Baltimore—And Then What?

It may be accepted as a foregone conclusion, that HORACE GREELEY will receive the nomination, or indorsement, of the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency. In spite of the earnest protest of the more reputable and intelligent portion of the Democracy, who make principle the guide of political action, and who would fain retain their party pride and self-respect, the great Democratic Party of the United States is doomed to the humiliation of going into the Presidential canvass of 1872 with a candidate who has been all his life-long their most bitter and vituperative opponent, and whose only present recommendation is that he has been nominated by an insignificant sore-headed faction of his own party, and is distasteful even to them. To suppose that such an irrational combination of antagonistic factions, having nothing in common, either in past traditions or present principles, can rally around a standard-bearer with whom both are dissatisfied, and succeed in electing him President of the United States, is to suppose that an entire change has taken place in the principles and laws on which human action has hitherto been predicated. It would imply such a demoralization of public sentiment, such recklessness and frivolity, such mental chaos, so to speak, among the masses of the people, as would amount almost to national insanity.

It sometimes happens that a craze, like this, will seize upon a small locality, and carry a majority with it into a course of conduct that is erratic and absurd, but it has never yet been known to take possession of a nation of forty millions of people. The great bulk of the citizens of the United States, it is fair to presume, will be guided in their choice of a President for the next four years by motives of patriotism and the public welfare. They will pay some regard to the fitness of the candidate for the office—to his character for consistency, stability, and firmness, to his executive ability, to his past services and his claims on the respect of his countrymen—and not be guided altogether by the color of his hat and coat, or the eccentricities and oddities of dress, conduct, or speech that he may display to his gaping crowd of followers. They will enter upon the discussions of the Presidential campaign with a sense of their duties and responsibilities as citizens of a free Government, and not as actors in a low comedy, or as aiders and abettors in the perpetration of a huge practical joke. They will consult the honor and dignity of their country, and not burlesque democratic government by electing the most notoriously unfit man among them to the head of affairs.

Entertaining this confidence in the patriotism, sanity, and good sense of the American people, we have no more idea that HORACE GREELEY can be elected President with or without the Baltimore indorsement, than we have that he deserves to be elected. Nor do we believe that one in ten of the Democrats who are urging his nomination at Baltimore has the slightest expectation of electing him. Their object in adopting him as a candidate is—first, to create a permanent split in the Republican Party, which, so long as it remains united, and experience has taught them is a perpetual bar to their attaining possession of the Federal Government. Their second and more immediate object is to acquire possession, through the aid of their Republican allies, of as many State Governments as possible, and to try and elect a Congress that shall be opposed to Gen. GRANT's second Administration.

In this State, which is credited with the honor of dictating GREELEY's nomination at Cincinnati, the corrupt alliance between the Greeley faction and the infamous Tammany Democracy is so clear and patent as to defy contradiction. There is not a Democrat connected with the late Tammany Ring or the Brooklyn Ring who is not a loud-mouthed champion of GREELEY for President. Tammany still controls the Democracy of the State, as was shown in its last State Convention, and in the men of that party returned to the last Legislature. It suits the purpose of the *Tribune* to deny that there was any bargain or understanding between the Greeley men and the Democrats in Albany last Winter to act and vote together against Republican and reform measures; but every member of the Legislature knows that such an understanding did exist, and if some of those who joined in the corrupt alliance are now anxious to repudiate it, it is because on returning home they found that the bargain was repudiated by their constituents. At the adjournment of the Legislature, there were not less than five Republican Senators who were regarded as Greeley men; now there is only one who dares avow himself such, and his name, we understand, is enrolled on a Grant Club in his district. The others candidly admit that they found, on returning from the Legislature, no Greeley constituents to back them.

But the compact has been made, and it must be adhered to, or there will be a row in the camp of the allied factions in this State. The Greeley Republicans must indorse the Democratic State ticket, with JOHN T. HOFFMAN at the head, or the Baltimore indorsement of the old white coat will be repudiated by the other parties to the compact, and the whole programme will fall through. There must also be an equal distribution of indorsements in the Congressional districts, and HOFFMAN's claims must not be ignored.

How do the few honest Republicans, who have been led away by this Cincinnati movement, relish the idea of being used to bolster up the Tweed Ring, and perpetuate the ascendancy of Tammany in this State? How do honest Democrats like it? And yet this is the meaning of GREELEY's nomination at Cincinnati, and of his indorsement at Baltimore. It has no other meaning for the people of this State, and we shall be greatly mistaken if the honest men of either the Republican or Democratic Party, who had no voice in the compact, make haste to carry out the programme.

The Orange and the Green.

The Orange Irish Parade on the 12th of July seems inevitable; and it must be admitted that, with the route which has been prescribed by the Police authorities, and under the recently-made law which requires all processions to halt for the passage of railway cars, the public will be put to as little inconvenience on this occasion as possible. But there are two reasons why there will be general regret that permission was given for this parade. First, there is a chance that, with all the precaution that can be taken, there may be a violent breach of the peace before the day is over. It is amazing and amusing to see the tone which the two Irish factions take upon this question of their right to fight out an old quarrel on our soil. There are deputations, and there are meetings, nay, conferences, and there are solemn compromises proposed. Rights are discussed—the right of breaking heads for constructive insults, and of going armed and prepared to fire volleys through the streets; and one party, with bland superiority, proposes to the other, to address them a memorial, with a suggestion that then probably the matter may be arranged amicably and to the honor of both parties, whereupon there is a display of a most dignified revulsion of feeling and a high tone is taken. "We memorialize you! We'll"—— Well, it may be imagined what they would see done first. And all the while no allusion is made to such insignificant parties to the question as the Governor and the People of the State of New-York, (who, however, seemed last 12th of July to have something to say about the matter,) but a sort of arbitration between the two high contracting parties of the Orange and the Green, as to how they would settle their rival claims to the highways of the City. We gladly admit that the Green manifesto, issued from the *Irish Democrat* office, gives good advice, which, if followed, will prevent a breach of the peace, but even this has rather the air of saying to the Orangemen: "If you keep out of our way, why, very well, we suppose that we must endure you; but if we meet any of you, look out for a shindy!"

So much for the first reason for regretting the permission for this procession. The second is that the Orange parade involves that on St. Patrick's Day hereafter; and we hoped that under the new law and with the power given to the Police, and in consideration of the strong public feeling upon this matter, we might be rid of both these nuisances, and all of their kind, hereafter. But having said A, we shall have to say B; and the new Procession law will give us little more relief in our streets than the new Jury law does in our Courts. There is no reason whatever why the streets of New-York should be obstructed, and the Police, overworked already, be put almost under arms on occasion of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. It might as well be done on the anniversaries of the battle of Thermopylæ and the battle of Hastings. And why, because there was, or was not, a St. Patrick of Ireland, should we be subjected to another procession, ten-fold greater than that of the admirers of King WILLIAM? If there be a Saint who should be publicly honored in New-York, it is St. Nicholas, or St. George. But neither of the two peoples who founded and built up this City, and whose former feuds are chronicled in the grave and veracious pages of Diedrich Knickerbocker, ever think of making a show and a nuisance of themselves on the days of their patron saints. And St. James, and St. Denis, and St. Andrew, and all the rest of them, except St. Patrick, keep themselves to themselves, like quiet sensible saints as they are. And we say plainly, that there is no reason why the Irish Saint should not follow their example, and get into the company of "jintlemen, and daycint paypie." Riot or no riot, the public is sick of this whole matter of Irish processions. Protestant or Catholic, and says alike to the Orange and the Green, "a plague o' both your houses!"

State and Congressional Nominations.

Very much depends, in the present Presidential campaign, upon the character of the Republican nominations for Congress and for State officers. The party requires this year, of all others, the best men at the front. In the heat and excitement of a Presidential contest, the camp-followers of a great organization are sure to seek their opportunity. They endeavor, by extraordinary partisan zeal, and by energy and application in doing the drudgery of the canvass, to earn the right to dictate its policy and share in its honors. It is particularly incumbent on disinterested and sincere Republicans to see that, whether from this cause, or any other, no men save those of conspicuous merit and ability are forced upon the party. The Republican Party now has a strong hold on the intelligent and conscientious citizens of the country, and the maintenance of this hold is essential to its success. The party will be injured, and ought to be, by every bad nomination made.

Especially in this State should the utmost care be observed. We are fighting for genuine reform against sham reform. The Tammany-Greeley Party are fighting for spoils alone, under the pretense of seeking a purification of politics. They will endeavor, screened by this pretense, to foist corrupt men upon the various sections of the State and on the State at large. They must be met by nominations beyond the shadow of suspicion. We enter on another year with an unusually fair State Senate, and with an opportunity of making the Assembly as good, and redeeming the Executive from the disgrace of HOFFMAN's continued incumbency. This opportunity must be fully used. It would be not only a great disaster but a great disgrace, if the Fenton-Hoffman coalition succeeded in blocking the wheels of reform another year as they blocked them last year.

The duty of Republicans is equally plain and important in Congressional Districts. In them a desperate fight will be made by the Tammany party. It is vital to their plan to control, if possible, the next House of Representatives, and so to obtain the basis for carrying out their schemes in the National Government. Every division of the Republican Party in the Congressional districts, in all the States, will give them the opportunity they are looking for, and will be fostered to the utmost. There is one way to avoid division and baffle the plans of our enemies. It is to make only first-class nominations, such as all Republicans can and must heartily sustain.

A Tragical Enigma.

There is a terrible fascination to many besides the professional detectives, in the attempt to discover the identity of an assassin by putting together the broken threads of circumstantial evidence, generally found in profusion about every mysterious murder. The less readily these threads knit together and the more incongruous they are when joined, the more intense is the interest in the work of attempting to weave from them a rope with which to hang the murderer. But if, after weeks of patient investigation, doubts should begin to arise whether any crime but that of self-murder had been committed, the case forces itself upon public attention as one of very rare occurrence. Hence the tragedy at Bridgeport, Conn., of which Capt. GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES was the victim, promises, from late developments, to absorb more of public interest than it has yet received.

At first there was no question but this was a deliberate, carefully-concocted murder for the sake of gain, which had been carried into execution with extraordinary nerve. Committed early in the evening, in a street of a large city, usually much frequented at that hour, the murder seemed to have been done by one who had patiently followed his victim, and finding darkness and solitude where neither could have been expected, seized the opportunity thus suddenly presented. There was nothing improbable thus far in the theory of murder, and it was greatly strengthened by the discovery of memoranda which seemed to show that Capt. COLVOCORESSES had been robbed of a large amount in securities. Here was a motive for the crime, and the officers appear to have worked as honestly and patiently, as they have fruitlessly, upon this basis. They seem to have been troubled from the beginning by a circumstance never before encountered in murder; though the dead man had been shot through the heart, his coat and vest had not been perforated and his shirt had been burned, thus showing conclusively that the muzzle of the pistol had been placed within the two outer garments before the shot was fired. It was exceedingly difficult to imagine what sort of an assassin he must have been, who would have taken the chance of defeating his purpose by his shot going astray, as there was great danger it would from being hurriedly fired from the side, as it must have been.

Failing to find the slightest clue to the murderer, the detectives went back to the dead body, and have commenced a critical examination of the pistol and satchel found beside it, which it is singular was not made before. It is found that there are indentations in the latter, in which the muzzle and hammer of the weapon exactly fit, thus raising the inference that the pistol was the property of the deceased, and consequently that he died by his own hand. As a fact leading to the same conclusion, it is announced that a few months before his death Capt. COLVOCORESSES insured his life for the unusually large amount of $193,000; and being sixty-five years of age, he was paying twenty thousand dollars per annum in premiums, although now supposed to have been a comparatively poor man. Doubts have arisen whether he ever possessed the securities mentioned in his memoranda, and these are taken as additional evidence that the tragedy was nothing more than a suicide.

But it is urged against this theory that no man ever deliberately took his own life in the cause of philanthropy, and that the will of Capt. COLVOCORESSES, executed March 9, 1872, containing charitable bequests to the amount of a few thousand dollars, shows that it is impossible that his death should have been the consummation of a shrewdly concocted plan to defraud the insurance companies. However little weight there may be in this suggestion, considering the comparatively small amount of these bequests, it must be admitted that there is a great deal in the fact that Capt. COLVOCORESSES was a man of high character and stainless life, whom it is difficult to believe could have been guilty of a crime so entirely desperate and unparalleled as this would be, if the theory of suicide should be established. Men have often been guilty, at the close of long and honorable lives, of acts of which they were supposed incapable, but no man ever displayed the nerve and cunning in depravity which Capt. COLVOCORESSES must have had, if he died by his own hand.

It can be readily seen that there are enigmas in this Bridgeport tragedy which will probably never be solved. Many absurd stories connected with it, like that of a belt belonging to a female dress, which it is proved a child had dropped when tired of playing with a kitten, have been exploded, but the undeniable facts surrounding the affair are sufficiently perplexing. Charity for the dead and knowledge of what adroit ruffians this world of ours contains, demand that the theory of suicide shall be accepted only upon the most irrefutable and convincing proof. It will not do for the officers of the law to assume that the case is one of self-murder, and now desist from all further effort. A most atrocious assassination may have been committed, and it is incumbent upon them to use every endeavor to bring the murderer, if there be one, to justice.

Natural Prophecies.

Now that news has come that the comet, which has been "going" for the earth for some time, and is expected to reach it on the 12th of August, has been seen from California, we shall be kept, no doubt, in a lively state of expectation until that fateful time arrives. It would do many people no harm to behave as if they were sure to wind up their career by the date assigned, and doubtless there are many poor souls—such, for example, as have heavy notes coming due on Aug. 13, and no prospect of being able to pay them—who would be glad of such a conviction. The measure of belief, however, in the predicted catastrophe would be an interesting, but very difficult thing to trace. Some idea of the number of those who believed in "Father MILLER's" prophecy was gained by counting those who had provided themselves with ascension robes; but the summary operation looked for from the coming comet dispenses with any need for such vanities, and the only test of numerical credulity that occurs to us is to be found in the tables of suicides. If, that is to say, the average number of suicides diminishes as we approach the 12th of August, a tolerable indication will be afforded of the extent of the belief in the direful intent of the comet. Plainly, self-destruction will be superfluous if the approaching luminary is to do the work anyhow, and of course it will be safer to avoid the future consequences of crime, whatever they may be.

We imagine, however, that whatever this or any other more ingenious or trusty tests might disclose, that the number found to be really apprehensive would prove very limited. As the world grows older, the number of unfulfilled prophecies constantly increases, and hence the popular belief in such predictions is proportionally diminished. A remarkable prediction was made some years ago, which is now by some claimed to be in the process of fulfillment, and by others to have been falsified by events, but which non-Catholics may take it for granted will ere long, by common consent, be added to the list of mistaken calculations. This is the prophecy of a certain venerable and pious nun, who died some years ago, and whose announcements have been pretty widely circulated by religious and other journals. Her name was ANNA MARIA TAIGA, and her prophecy declares that what follows was to occur at about the present time. First, the present Pope was to live to end the twenty-seventh year of his pontificate. This, it will be observed, has already nearly been fulfilled. PIUS IX. was elected Pope on June 16, 1846, and consequently his twenty-seventh year in that dignity will be accomplished June 16, 1873. Sister ANNA MARIA's prophecy goes on to state that the Pope shall be encircled in the Vatican "by iron as a prisoner before his death,"—and this, it is claimed, has been actually fulfilled. Previous to his departure for the new life, we are next advised, "there shall be made manifest sudden and terrible signs of God's wrath in the heavens, preceded by plagues, epidemics, and wars, and a general disturbance of society." Thereafter, "for three days and three nights, Cimmerian darkness will rest over the earth, hiding every object in the world from view." The people are warned by the prophetess to stay in-doors at this time, and neither to leave their houses nor even to look out of a window, since whoever tries to look at, "for the purpose of describing what is going on in the firmament, will be immediately struck down dead." Besides the inclosure of the Pontiff in the Vatican, it is claimed by some that the predictions referring to war and pestilence to occur at the same time have likewise been verified, and that nothing now remains to make good the whole of ANNA MARIA TAIGA's dolorous prediction, save the "Three Dark Days." It is surprising that these have not been associated so far with the approaching comet, either as consequences of its visitation, or otherwise. Perhaps, however, this would involve a minuteness of detail which your wiser prophet, as a rule, judiciously avoids.

So far as the comet is concerned, it is a comfort to know that we have not long to wait for it, and the amazing disparity between prophecies that have come to pass and that have proved failures, may not unreasonably warrant a feeling of security as against this, or the "Three Dark Days," or even the election of Mr. GREELEY. The latter is about as likely to happen as that the comet will strike the earth, and as the one event would necessarily forestall the other, we may rationally make our minds easy about both.

Honest Horace's Managers.

"If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a soused gurnet" exclaimed *Falstaff*, with much less reason than has Mr. GREELEY for similar lamentation. It was only suspected by the Knight that his recruits walked as if used to gyves, but the Sage may be sure that his managers cannot be mistaken for better men than they are.

"Reformer" FENTON, whose capacity for bed-making has rarely been equaled, finds a congenial companion in the rioter JOHN U. ANDREWS, who, having done the State some service at Sing Sing, is naturally anxious to have something more profitable under the auspices of the Sage. Then we have B. F. MUDGETT, with his great ability in denying his signature, and the man COACHMON, with a great liking for silks. These are, however, but base artists compared with such supporters of the Sage as WM. M. TWEED, PETER B. SWEENY, HARRY GENET, BENJAMIN WOOD, A. OAKEY HALL, and, in short, the whole Tammany crew. In addition, the Sage can boast that such men as WALDO HUTCHINS, JOHN COCHRANE, Gen. PALMER and FRANK LESLIE, proprietor of an obscene paper, are working "like beavers" in his behalf.

All these men are heartily for GREELEY. Why? They know the man; know how weak he is; know as well as Mr. BOWLES how open he is to flattery, and they scent unlimited plunder in his election. Judge MATHEWS knew who surrounded Mr. GREELEY when he said that his election would mean an organized raid upon the Treasury. There is not a single one of the men by whom Mr. GREELEY is hemmed in from public sympathy, that the country does not distrust, and with good reason. The cry for "Reform" from such a crowd can delude no one, and the adventurers may as well save their breath for the wails of disappointment which they must set up in November.

MINOR TOPICS.

An official statement from the Internal Revenue Department shows that on May 1, the quantity of spirits in bond in the United States was 8,672,437 gallons. This would give rather more than a gallon to every adult male in the Union, and, considering that the daily production amounts to 217,[illegible] gallons, it is pretty clear that whatever else we may have a scarcity of, it will not be whisky. In fact, the rate of production assumes positively alarming dimensions, when we consider that it is equivalent to 79,4[illegible] gallons per annum. Making due allowance for our large export trade in distilled spirits, and for the stimulated production due to the increase of duty on the 1st of August, it is pretty clear that, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, the national consumption of this class of intoxicating fluids is greatly on the increase.

We have, heretofore, had implicit faith in the device of consultation and discussion between employers and workmen as a remedy for trade disputes. The stormy conclusion of the meeting yesterday between the "boss" and journeymen barbers shows, however, that this mode of conciliation has also its drawbacks. As members of a very ancient guild, at least sixteen centuries old, say the antiquaries—the barbers seem to be great sticklers on the score of personal dignity. The Journeymen's Committee, at yesterday's conference, made some unguarded expressions, which the employers regarded as "insulting," and the Committee were, therefore, subjected to treatment which they reported as "brutal." Meanwhile, we suppose the breach between the two must be regarded as wider than ever, and the public that requires to be shaved will regard with natural dismay the prospect of undergoing the sensation of being flayed, at the hands of novices called in to supply the place of the indignant journeymen. In spite of chapter 32 of the laws of King HENRY VIII., the guild of barber-surgeons might be so far revived as to admit of a little blood-letting by the journeymen for the benefit of both "bosses" and men whom the hot weather seems to have made unduly choleric.

There are Indians and Indians. It is very necessary to bear this in mind when our indignation is justly excited by the reported murder of a United States General and nine companions by some of the marauding tribes in Texas. In fact, nothing has been so productive of blunders in estimating the fruits of our Indian policy as the popular habit of setting down against the entire race the sins of a few unreclaimed tribes. Between the grade of civilization occupied by a Delaware or a Wyandotte and that occupied by an Apache, there is an interval as wide as that between CÆSAR the man and a modern day-laborer. It is worse than nonsense to talk of the policy of peace and conciliation being altogether a failure, because a few years have not been sufficient to reclaim some 50,000 members of the tribes of the Plains from habits of robbery and murder. As a Christian and civilized people, this is the only policy that we can sanction, and it is one perfectly consistent with holding the Indian tribes to a strict account for the agreements into which they enter. People who talk vaguely about the mistakes of our Indian policy had better declare outright that simple and absolute extermination is the only method to solve our difficulties with the red men.

The statistics of fires during the past year show that the efficiency of our Fire Department has not been impaired. While there was the large increase of [illegible] over the fires of the previous year, the total loss was $[illegible], against a total loss of $[illegible] in the year before, thus showing the highly satisfactory decrease of $1,[illegible]. Great credit is due the Fire Commissioners that they have left the excellent machine which the Republican Board handed over to them to run itself. So long as they continue to do so we may expect property in this City to be as safe as is possible from the ravages of fire, and we may likewise expect a continuance of that devotion to duty at the risk of life, which the firemen recently displayed at the Liberty-street explosion, and which the merchants of this City have not rewarded as it deserved.

The Waukesha *Freeman*, a Wisconsin paper, which like hundreds of others in the North-west is winning influence by independence and good sense, says:

"Mr. GRANT has his weak side, and it is the opposite of Mr. GREELEY's. As the faults of the latter spring from self-conceit, so those of the former arise from his modesty. When his own strong common sense has directed him he has rarely made mistakes, but doubting his judgment too often, he has taken counsel with men who held high positions in the nation, indeed, but who have generally had their own selfish ends in view, and has therefore made blunders, especially in official appointments. But these blunders he has always shown a willingness to rectify, and the friends of civil service reform have better grounds of hope in him than they have ever had before or elsewhere. Of his honest desire to fulfill the wishes of the people as soon as they are clearly expressed, there can be little doubt, and that he goes no faster than this is a reason for congratulation, and a decisive reason, we think, why Democrats should vote for him, rather than for one who would be liable to take the bits between his teeth, and rush over fences and through quagmires after every jack-o'-lantern of 'reform' that he might see, dragging the ruins of the Government at his heels."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Journalism and Decency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A gentleman who has been a reader of the *Tribune* ever since it was issued, said to his partner, a few days ago, as he saw that paper lying on a desk in his counting-room, "I wish we could keep this thing out of the office. I have stopped it at my house and can't endure the sight of it." An astonished neighbor, happening to be present, exclaimed: "What! you stop the *Tribune*? Is there any danger of its poisoning your mind?" "Not at all," was the reply, "but I don't want to lose my temper every morning."

If any newspaper reader, who has perused Mr. WHITELAW REID's essay on journalism, should take up the *Tribune* of the date of June 20, 1872, and glance at the closing paragraph of an article headed "Our Deipnosophist," he would find a striking illustration of the wide difference between precept and practice, in your Professor of Journalism. In it President GRANT is obgurated after this wild fashion:

"If the President of Harvard University should appoint his father Professor of Greek, his uncle Professor of Latin, his brother-in-law Professor of Mathematics, and his great grandmother Professor of Rhetoric, and should, moreover, sell sheep-skins for his private emolument, we can imagine Mr. WINTHROP warming into something like indignation and actually suggesting a rotation."

If there is any decent citizen of the United States, whatever be his politics, or whoever his choice for the Presidency, who can read the above quotation without losing his temper, his disposition must be angelic or his sense of propriety wholly dead. To suppose such slurs injure the President, is to suppose that everything manly in human nature becomes extinct under the influence of political or personal opposition to a Presidential nominee.

A Brace of Car Nuisances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have to ride upon the cars of the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad to and from my business, and there is not an evening while going through Second-street but the cars and passengers are assailed by boys throwing stones, grit and mud, and without the least remonstrance on the part of the conductor when actually seeing the same committed.

Another nuisance, or that which is co-existing with and essential to the above, is the leaving carts, trucks and wagons to block up the street on each side, and upon these the boys congregate, with the temptation of being on a level with the windows, and see fully inside of the cars, and may be to see and spot who has the cleanest shirt-front to bespatter. A. K. S.

NEW-YORK, *Friday, June 28, 1872.*

The Beneficent Mr. Cook.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your editorial entitled "Traveling made easy," in Monday's issue, with considerable interest.

It was my good fortune to be a member of that famous Knight Templar excursion party that visited Europe last Summer, whom you may perhaps remember seeing on Broadway one hot day last June, previous to their departure. We were between forty and fifty in number, and crossed over the broad Atlantic to Cork, where we were to be met by a Mr. COOK, which was about the extent of our knowledge of him. This Mr. COOK had agreed for a very low consideration—some ninety pounds—to carry us over a tour, embracing Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, Switzerland and Italy, returning home through France. He was to provide first-class railways, boats, hotels, engage guides, porterage, omnibuses, &c., was in fact to pay every expense considered necessary for a period extending over some seventy-two days. I believe I can say not one of us expected he would be able to carry out the contract to our satisfaction, for we had all, at some time in our lives, been hocus pocussed by some scheme that promised as brilliant as this, and we were prepared to accept some decidedly inferior arrangements in lieu of the first-class promised us by Cook.

You will, therefore, imagine our surprise and satisfaction when we found ourselves treated, in a measure, as a royal party, having special carriages, and in some cases special trains, at our disposal, and in finding the best staterooms kept for us on boats. We domiciled in such houses as the Shelbourne in Dublin, the Inns of Court in London, Metropole in Geneva, and Victoria in Venice. When we left our heavy baggage in our rooms in the hotel in one city, we found it, as if by magic, in our rooms in the next as soon as we arrived there; in fact, we had nothing to do but to "laugh and enjoy ourselves," as expressed by a clergyman of our party. This was all owing to the COOKS, for there are two of them, father and son.

We learned that the reason of the great success the COOKS had met with in England was because they invariably performed everything they promised, even if they lost money, and besides they never sold a ticket over any route or sent a passenger to any hotel till one of them had personally visited it and inspected it.

In pursuance of this plan I have learned that the elder member of the firm will leave London some time in September for a tour round the globe, taking en route New-York, Niagara, Omaha, Yosemite, Japan, China, Palestine, &c. So that by next year we can be prepared to hear of COOK's parties and passengers overrunning our country like they do the Old World; and the probabilities are that if any of our Americans wish to visit the Yosemite as easily as Central Park—to use one of your expressions—he must first write to London and get the privilege of joining one of COOK's parties as it passes through New-York.

No, Mr. Editor! Instead of wishing for an "American Cook," stop the English "COOK" when he reaches your City. Ask him to establish in New-York a house like he has in London, to open routes for pleasure travel in our country like he has in Europe, Asia and Africa, and to show us cheap methods of spending our Summer vacations. Tell him, Mr. Editor, that we have mountains, lakes and forests grander than they have in Europe. Tell him that if he does this he will find that the American people will patronize him, and perhaps you can induce him to give this country the benefit of his thirty years' experience. Hopefully, yours,

KNIGHT TEMPLAR.

ALLEGHANY, Penn., Thursday, June [illegible], 1872.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Deputy Hanbury and His Gang in Trouble.

They Defy the United States Bankrupt Law and Seize Property—A Deputy Marshal Assaulted—Indictments Asked For.

The underlings of Sheriff Brennan will probably soon meet their deserts, if the United States Grand Jury take action on certain facts to be laid before them in a few days. Deputy Sheriff Hanbury, whose nefarious operations in bronze clocks, statuary and black-walnut chairs at Helmbold's drug-store, make a prominent figure in these proposed proceedings, and may find himself in trouble. The facts of the case are simply these:

About two weeks ago, Deputy Hanbury proceeded to the store of Alfred E. Lagrave, a bankrupt, in Broome-street, near Broadway, being accompanied on his errand by eighteen or twenty men attached to the Sheriff's office. Hanbury and his satellite posse demanded of Lawrence O'Brien, acting as a keeper for the United States Marshal, that he surrender a large quantity of furniture, which was in the store. The demand of Hanbury was made on the ground that he held a writ of replevin against the furniture. O'Brien, knowing that he had been placed in possession of all the goods in Lagrave's store, by virtue of a warrant of bankruptcy, issued by Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court, refused to accede to the impudent demand of Hanbury, quietly stating that he was holding the furniture by order of United States Marshal Sharpe.

Hanbury, being unaccustomed to have his will thwarted or defied, became so enraged at Deputy Marshal O'Brien that he suddenly produced a revolver and threatened to shoot his opponent. Whether Hanbury's natural cowardice asserted itself, or a grain of common sense lingered in his brain, is not known; but he failed to shoot anybody, though he and his ruffianly gang did succeed in severely beating Mr. O'Brien, knocking him down and bruising his face in a shocking manner. Having rendered the Deputy Marshal incapable of further resistance, Sheriff Hanbury ordered his followers to seize the furniture and remove it to the auction room kept by Sheriff Brennan. This order was obeyed with alacrity, and the furniture was soon carried off. A portion of it is said to have been the property of Conrad Bollar, a name that figures prominently in the Ring Frauds.

While Hanbury was thus overriding the law by violence and intimidation, a citizen noticed that one of the ruffians coolly appropriated a box of artificial flowers, which was not mentioned in the worthless writ held by Hanbury, thus constituting the act a case of larceny.

Marshal Sharpe has taken the necessary affidavits containing the above facts in a detailed form, and now proposes to lay them before Judge Blatchford some day this week, on a motion to have Hanbury and his associates punished for contempt of Court, in resisting the warrant of bankruptcy. Facts will also be laid before the United States Grand Jury during their session, asking for Hanbury's indictment for the murderous assault made by him upon Deputy Marshal O'Brien. If the Grand Jury find a true bill, Mr. Hanbury's usefulness to Sheriff Brennan may suddenly terminate, and he be prevented from removing furniture in a felonious manner.

A rumor was current on Saturday that the two dozen chairs stolen from Helmbold's store, as stated in the Times, are now finding their way back to Brennan's store-house, and that an effort will be made to show that they were duly sold. At the proper time we will show who received the chairs from Hanbury when he stole them.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

A New Convention the Result of Judge Davis' Declination—Possible Action—Wendell Phillips a Candidate—Why Judge Davis' Letter Came so Late.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Sunday, June 30, 1872.

The President of the Labor Reformers' National Convention, held in Columbus last Winter, Mr. Edwin M. Chamberlin, of this city, having at last received something official from Judge Davis, their nominee, for the Presidency, and that something being a declination of the nomination, proposes to call the delegates and "all others of the Labor Reform Party" to assemble in New-York City on the 30th of July, and immediately after the party Executive Committees of the different States will issue subsidiary calls, stating the object of the new Convention to be the consideration of the question of making new Presidential nominations. Concerning this move, and the lateness of Judge Davis' recognition of his nomination, the *Daily Advertiser* of to-morrow will contain the following:

"What the result of this gathering will be is not now of course perfectly clear, but it is quite apparent that the friends of that eloquent orator and amiable critic of mankind, Mr. Wendell Phillips, will zealously endeavor to make it his nomination. He is ready, willing, and it is said anxious, to receive and accept, and if he has a chance will not be loth to take the stump, thus imparting a new interest to the already unusually promising Presidential campaign. It is barely possible, however, that no nomination will be made, the party proving disheartened by its sad experience, and that a place in politics will be sustained by officially 'indorsing' Mr. Greeley, though he is by no means the man the working men of the country would choose as their champion. * * * It appears that Judge Davis was not formally notified of his nomination at Columbus until a week from last Saturday, the 22d inst. Why he was not earlier informed Mr. Chamberlin tells, and in so telling contributes a short though entertaining chapter to the political history of the year. The Committee appointed to notify him, and Governor Parker the nominee for Vice-President, consisted of Wallace P. Groom, editor of the *Mercantile Journal*, New-York; A. M. Puett, Judge Davis' backer in the Convention; A. C. Cameron, of Chicago; Horace H. Day, of New-York, and Mr. Chamberlin by virtue of his office. Mr. Chamberlin requested Mr. Groom to prepare and forward the official letters of notification, and with the understanding that this was to be done within the next week, left for his home in Boston. Soon after Mr. Chamberlin received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Groom to the effect that the Committee had decided to temporarily postpone notification, and that he would write him soon. Not receiving the promised explanation 'soon,' Mr. Chamberlin wrote to Mr. Groom, again requesting that the duty for which the Committee was appointed be done, and that if possible a response be obtained from the candidates that they would run, at any event. To this Groom responded that the Committee had consented to indefinitely postpone notification; that he had conversed with different members of the Labor Party, and this course had been agreed upon as the proper one to pursue. Then Mr. Chamberlin wrote that the Committee had no business to postpone, that it was appointed and distinctly ordered to notify, not to consider the feasibility of notifying, and once more requested Mr. Groom to do his duty. But Groom did no such thing, and consequently on Saturday, the 22d, Mr. Chamberlin as President of the Convention and member of the Committee to notify, did it for him. It is pretty well understood that the action of the Committee was influenced by Judge Davis' friends, and with his cognizance; that he did not want to be notified until the Cincinnati Convention, and then when it was seen how that went, until it was evident how the Democrats were going at Baltimore. Two or three times he was unofficially notified, but to all these he refused to reply; once Hugh Cameron wrote to one of the notifiers that the Judge could pay no attention formally to such communications."

Mr. Chamberlin says that if the Labor Reformers indorse Greeley at New-York it will be not because of a belief in his promises that, if elected, he will do something for the laboring classes, but for policy. He is not at all popular with the laboring classes nor their leaders, and if he is followed it will be by a spiritless and valueless set. If the Convention takes him up, it is the opinion of many that a good share of the party will not vote for him; many will vote for Grant, and a few will not vote at all.

Talk about the Fall State campaign is already beginning. It is said that the Labor Reformers, who were so completely hoodwinked last Fall by Gen. Butler, are ready to forget their grievances if he will consent to run again as a candidate for the [illegible]

Gubernatorial chair, and some of their leaders are urging this upon him. The same report has it, however, that he is hardly ready to think it best to go in this Fall, the Presidential question absorbing all interest being one reason, and the custom in this State to keep a well-behaved Governor, such as Washburn undoubtedly is, in office for two years at least being another, but that the Fall next after this he will be ready and prepared. Butler himself, to all outside inquirers, says nothing about his intentions, but few people believe what they may; consequently many in office are miserably uneasy. There is also in rapid circulation another report, which is to the effect that a combination is already forming with Dr. Loring for Governor, but this is not at once credited, the genial doctor's partiality for Washington being generally known.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gen. Howard's Experience Among the Indians—Southern Claims—The Appropriations—Another Great Reduction in the Debt—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, June 30.—Gen. O. O. Howard to-day gave an account to a large audience in Lincoln Hall of his recent visit to the Indians in Arizona. The Indian Chiefs whom he brought here with him occupied places on the platform. The General's recent experience was pleasantly told, and awakened much interest. He found that the Indians were led to commit depredations by instinct rather than by design or reason. He had attempted to teach them that it was wrong, and to awaken in them a religious idea. He found them teachable and desiring to learn. At Camp Grant there were 1,200 Indians disposed to learn, and he found but little difficulty in instructing them. Several captured children that had been left there were to remain and be taught. That whole country was in need of schools. He believed that by giving the Indians education war would be avoided. Among the Indians on the White Mountain Reservation, he found dissatisfaction prevailing, but there had been no hostilities. The General made a strong appeal for assistance in civilizing the wild tribes. After Gen. Howard had concluded, some of the Indians made brief speeches, expressing pleasure at their visit to the white man's country.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

All the Southern Claims Commission, except Judge Aldis, of Vermont, have left the city for the Summer. He will remain until after the Fourth of July. The Commissioners while absent will not discontinue their labors. They have 2,000 cases in which testimony has been taken by Commissioners, which they are to examine and prepare reports on to transmit to Congress. This requires an immense amount of labor, and it is doubtful if all can be examined before Congress meets. The Commission expires by law March 3 next. It is estimated that at that time there will be 20,000 cases filed before the Commission, either unheard or unacted on, involving an amount of work which cannot be disposed of in less than three or four years, perhaps; certainly not in less than two. In view of the judicious action and diligent, efficient work of the Commission during its past history, its continuance will be certainly effected.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The new fiscal year begins to-morrow, when the appropriations made last session will become available. The appropriations were cut down by Congress in many instances far below the estimates of the Departments, but the various officers will accept this action of the committee of the legislative branch as its view of what ought to be expended for the year, and the Deficiency bills asked for in December will be made as small as possible.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is understood the debt statement to be issued to-morrow will show a great reduction for the month of the public debt.

SMALL-POX BECOMING EPIDEMIC.

The small-pox is assuming an epidemic form in this city, and is creating much excitement. Certain localities in the eastern and southern portions of the city are unsafe to visit. The Board of Health is doing much to prevent its spread, and have done much to keep it within the limits in which it is yet restrained. One of the members of the Board has been in Baltimore to make an investigation there of the ravages of the disease and the means of prevention used, and brings back the report that it is much more prevalent there than is generally believed, and that a much larger number of deaths occur than is announced in the papers of that city. This will be news not cheerful to the delegates to the coming Convention.

PERSONAL.

Senator Carpenter is in the city. He arrived yesterday. Senator Casserly will remain here till after the Baltimore Convention. Gen. Walker, Indian Commissioner, goes to New-York, to-night to be absent for a day or two only.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The following changes of station have recently been made among the officers of the Marine Corps; Capt. Henry A. Bartlett, detached from the receiving-ship *Vermont*, at New-York, and ordered to the command of the Marine Rendezvous, New-York; Capt. P. R. Fendall, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieut. Carlile P. Porter transferred from the *Plymouth* to the *Juniata*, homeward bound from Europe; Lieut. R. L. Meade detailed to the temporary command of the State-street rendezvous, New-York; Lieut. Henry C. Cochrane detached from the Philadelphia Navy yard, and ordered to establish a marine rendezvous in Paterson, N. J.; Lieut. C. F. Williams detached from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to establish a marine rendezvous in Eastern Pennsylvania; Lieut. A. H. O'Brien detached from head-quarters to open a rendezvous at Wilkesbarre, Penn. Lieut. Wm. Wallace detached from Boston to open a rendezvous in Albany, N. Y.; Lieut. Bradford, from the *Vermont*, to command the guard of the *Frolic*.

A RAMROD FIRED INTO A MAN'S HEAD.

During the performance of a farce at the Metropolitan Theatre, last night, Charley Brown, a banjo-player, shot a man named Keegan, a song and dance man. It was supposed the musket which Brown discharged at Keegan contained only powder, but the ramrod had been carelessly left in the barrel. The rod entered Keegan's head, inflicting a dangerous wound. The parties were the best of friends. The shooting was purely accidental.

SPIRITS AND DISTILLERIES.

It appears from an official statement just prepared at the Office of Internal Revenue, that on the 1st of May the quantity of spirits in bond was 8,673,417 gallons; the number of distilleries running June 29 was 215; daily capacity, 127,682 gallons. The decrease in the number of distilleries since June 1 is 20, while the increase in the capacity of those in operation is 6,260 gallons. The decrease pertains to small establishments. The increase of production is accounted for from the fact that the tax is now sixty-one cents, whereas on and after the 1st of August, by the new law, it will be seventy cents. It is probable, judging from the information received, that there will be a still further increase of manufacture, so as to fill the bonded warehouses between now and the 1st of August.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase $1,000,000 bonds on each Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 of gold on each Thursday during the month of July.

REDEMPTION OF THREE PER CENTS.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasurer has called in $1,500,000 of Three per Cent. temporary loan certificates, dated from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1868, as follows: $5,000 each of all the outstanding numbers between 3,667 and 3,948 inclusive, and $10,000 each of all outstanding numbers between 4,181 and 4,295 inclusive. Interest will cease Aug. 31, 1872, on the above certificates.

A CONNECTING LINK WITH THE REVOLUTION BROKEN.

Mrs. Mary Chase Barney, daughter of the late Judge Samuel Chase, of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, died here today in her eighty-eighth year. She was the widow of a son of Commodore Barney. It was recently ascertained that Mrs. Barney and one other lady were the only surviving daughters of any of the signers of the Declaration.

Strike of Mill Hands in Williamsport, Penn.

Williamsport, Penn., June 30.—The working men of the lumber-mills in this city met last evening to adopt the ten-hour system, having previously worked from twelve to thirteen hours. The mill-owners had been waited on, and treated the demand for ten hours with contempt. It is stated that the strikers will meet at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, form in procession and move to various points, inviting workmen to fall in line. There are some 1,800 men in the movement, and much feeling prevails. The men are orderly. The President and Secretary of the State Union have issued a card asking working men not to come to Williamsport, as the mill hands are on a strike for the ten-hour system.

PENNSYLVANIA JUSTICE.

Conviction of an Ex-Member of the Legislature for Revenue Frauds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Williamsport, Penn., June 30.—Daniel Leibert, formerly a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature for Luzerne County, was yesterday convicted on eight charges of fraud against the Internal Revenue Department. He was tried in the United States District Court at this place, being defended by Judge Maynard, assisted by Messrs. Frank Stewart, Paules and Entermeyer. United States Attorney Shoots conducted the prosecution in an able and thorough manner, and his argument while summing up the case for the jury is considered the most brilliant forensic effort ever made in this section. The proofs against Leibert were complete, and his friends are much disheartened at the exposures made during the trial. He will probably be sentenced to-morrow or next day.

CUBA.

Reported Landing of the Expedition in the Fannie.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, June 30.—Cuban sympathizers profess to have news of the successful landing on the island of the expedition which was said some time since to have been taken out on the *Fannie*, under command of Gen. Ryan.

THE SAVAGES.

The Last Indian Outrage—Reported Killing of Gen. McKenzie and Other Officers not Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, June 30.—The report published yesterday that Gen. McKenzie, Lieuts. Smith and Thimes were surprised and killed by Indians between Fort Belknap and Sackboro, Texas, is not believed at the War Department, as no intimation of such disaster has been received by the Department, although telegraphic communication is still open with Gen. Augur.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Narrow Escape of the Passengers of a Wrecked Train in Vermont.

Rutland, Vt., June 30.—The night express train over the Rutland division of the Vermont Central Railway, due in Rutland at about midnight, met last night with a serious accident just north of Vergennes. While passing over a narrow culvert at the rate of about thirty miles per hour the engineer felt a jar. The locomotive, however, passed in safety, but no sooner had it passed than the culvert fell in, making a most complete wreck of the train, consisting of a baggage car, New-York coach and sleeping car, and Boston coach and sleeping car. Strange to say but one person, a brakeman, was seriously injured, although all of the passengers were badly shaken up. It seems almost a miracle that many were not killed.

SPAIN.

Fourth of July Reception at the American Legation, Madrid—Relating to Cuba.

Madrid, June 30.—Gen. Sickles gives a grand reception at the American Legation on the Fourth of July.

The Spanish Government has received advices pronouncing false the reports of the landing of filibustering expeditions in the Island of Cuba.

A decree is promulgated in the *Gazette* accepting the resignation of Count Valmaseda, Captain-General of Cuba, and appointing Gen. Ceballos to fill the place provisionally.

The decree also removes Gomez Pulido, Captain-General of Porto Rico, and appoints Simon Latorre his successor.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

Washington, D. C., July 1—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over the Southern States; probably lowest over the north west; areas of rain have prevailed along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts and north and west of the Ohio Valley; clear and partially cloudy weather is now prevailing over the Southern States, with light to fresh winds, and over the Middle and New-England States, with light to fresh south-westerly to north-westerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather for the Southern, Middle, and New-England States with light to fresh winds, partially cloudy weather; areas of rain and fresh to brisk southerly to south-westerly winds north-west of the Ohio Valley, and possibly extend over the lower lake region.

Fatal Accidents in Various Localities—Supposed Death by Lightning.

Springfield, Mass., June 30.—Wm. H. Cooley, a wood-carver, thirty-five years old, was drowned this afternoon, while bathing in the Connecticut. Wm. W. Cummings, a comrade, while trying to resuscitate him, was sunstruck, and his recovery is very doubtful.

John Colfax, a Boston and Albany Railroad brakeman, was accidentally run over and killed by a train at Middletown today, his head being completely severed from his body.

New-Orleans, June 30.—Three boys, two white and one colored, aged about twelve years, were found dead on Bayou St. John. It is supposed they were killed this afternoon by lightning. An unknown female, aged about twenty, was struck by lightning this afternoon, in Greenville, and instantly killed.

Fourth of July Rowing Regatta in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 30.—The Fourth of July regatta in this city promises to be the finest ever held in western waters. There have been a large number of entries for the four-oared races and ten entries for the single-scull race; among them are Billy Scharff, of Pittsburg; Dick Tinning, Thomas Louden, Robert Berry and James Douglass, of Toronto; and Charles T. Smith, of Rochester. Great enthusiasm prevails.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Irish Band has arrived in Boston.

The weather was the hottest of the season yesterday in Boston.

The thermometer was 98° the past two days in Springfield, Mass.

The Elmira Female College, on the 27th inst., graduated a class of eleven young ladies.

The floating debt of Camden, N. J., to the amount of $75,000, is to be funded the present year.

In Hartford, Conn., yesterday, the thermometer ranged from 95 to 102 degrees in the shade.

Today will be observed generally in Canada as "Dominion Day," the anniversary of confederation.

The mercury ranged in many parts of Washington yesterday, between 98° and 97° in the shade.

Mrs. Stephen Hunter, of Norwich, Conn., committed suicide by drowning yesterday morning, while suffering from delirium tremens.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season in Poughkeepsie, the thermometer reaching ninety-eight degrees in the shade.

Twelve volumes of the Kuklux testimony have been printed and delivered at the folding-rooms of the Capitol. Three more are to be added.

A son of Mr. Charles West, of Port Jervis, N. Y., fell from a canal-boat on the Delaware and Hudson Canal on Saturday, and was drowned.

Thos. Marshall's bobbin factory, corner of Buckius-street and Frankford-road, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. Loss $10,000; insurance $3,000.

Fred. K. Lincoln, a brakeman on the New London Northern Railroad, received fatal injuries in Norwich, Conn., on Saturday, by coming in contact with a bridge.

John Bowers, a German deck-hand on the steamer *Thomas Cornell*, was drowned yesterday forenoon, while bathing at Rondout. Deceased was about forty years old, and his friends live in Germany.

M. Mullandore, a dramatic reporter, was shot through the body, on the street, in San Francisco, on Saturday night, by H. R. McLaughlin, in an affray about family matters, and is supposed to be dying. McLaughlin was arrested.

The pork and provision establishment of Jacob Dold, Buffalo, N. Y., was completely gutted last night. The loss is about $75,000, partially insured. One policy for $35,000 is said to have expired at noon yesterday. One hundred and fifty hogs in the upper stories were roasted alive.

GOV. OGLESBY.

Great Speech of the Eloquent Illinoisan at St. Louis.

Gen. Grant in the Early Days of the War—The Tammany Candidate Reviewed—The Liberal Democratic Plot.

The following are the principal points of the speech made by Gov. Oglesby at St. Louis:

FIRST MEETING WITH GEN. GRANT.

At one time I was in command of six regiments of infantry and some cavalry and artillery in Missouri. We had been there three months when Gen. Grant came in one morning accompanied by a Lieutenant, who introduced him to me as I sat there dressed in a Colonel's uniform, commanding the country all around. I didn't know where my jurisdiction begun or where it ended. Gen. Grant walked in, and, as I said, was introduced to me. I was very busy in the morning getting off some orders. There wasn't any enemy within fifty miles of us that we knew anything about, and Jeff. Thompson didn't care whether we came to see him, and we didn't care whether he came to see us. [Laughter.] The General walked back and took a seat on my right, but I did not get the name right. He was dressed so poorly, so far as I knew, he might be a refugee. [Laughter.] He sat down for a moment, when Capt. Lago said: "Colonel, I think you don't understand me." "No, I think not," say I. Says he, "This is Gen. Grant." I turned around in considerable consternation, and said, "My God, is this Gen. Grant!" [Cheers and laughter.] By the time I had got over my excitement and felt in a mood to recognize him, he had written an order putting me out of that head-quarters and putting himself in. [Laughter and cheers.] I went back to my regiment, and he went on commanding the troops all gathered around there from every quarter.

GRANT'S COUNCIL OF WAR.

We were going to take Fort Donelson, fourteen miles away, so Gen. Grant opened his council of war and invited us all in. We had some ice-water, which was very desirable, [laughter,] and he gave us a cigar and we sat down fifteen or twenty minutes, and not a word was said by anybody. [Laughter.] Gen. Grant sat there a while, with one leg over the other, looking as pleasant as anybody I ever saw, right in the midst of the enemy, who were only fourteen miles away, while all hearts were filled with trepidation, for we felt that the destinies of this great nation were upon our shoulders, and it was a pretty alarming time. After a while the General got up, walked out on the guard, and on returning asked us if we had anything to say. We told him we had not. We then asked the General if he had anything to say, and he told us he had not, and so the council of war broke up, and that was the first one and the last one I ever attended. [Laughter.] In about an hour after we returned to our camp an order came to start at 4 o'clock that afternoon toward Donelson, and be sure to be up next morning at daylight, and be there so as to move immediately on the enemy's works. We started off, rejoicing now that we were going to have a fight, so on we marched, and it was not long before we got to Donelson, and it was not long before Gen. Forrest came out with 800 cavalry outside of the earthworks and opened the ball. The firing commenced, and in about fifteen minutes about fifty men were killed or wounded. Then we began skirmishing and marching around Dover toward the Cumberland River, and after we got through you all remember it was a magnificent victory—twelve thousand volunteer troops captured behind the rifle-pits of Fort Donelson—twelve thousand as brave men as ever bore arms against the United States Government. [Cheers.] From that time until the end of the war, you know his career was one of grand and continued successes.

VOTING FOR GREELEY.

We shall have Mr. Greeley for a while, and some accompanying sensations. We shall have him before the people for some of our citizens to vote for. So far as I know, he is a very good old man. I come not here to-night to assail his private character. He has been a tolerably good American citizen. He has some notions about the kind of bread a man should eat, and what he should drink, that are not pleasant to me. [Laughter.] I would rather he would leave the American people to drink what they prefer and to eat what they like best, without injecting into them his fearful notions about drink and rations. [Laughter.] And I think it would be a very good thing if Greeley would dismiss these very foolish notions from his mind, and it would be a very good thing if the American people will tell Horace Greeley that it is not necessary at all for him to go to Washington to inaugurate this system of diet and drink for the American people. [Laughter.] Now, for all American citizens who want to vote for Greeley, and do so stubbornly as a mere prank or a little sort of amusement for the hour—you gentlemen who desire to fool away your votes and thus place your mark of condemnation on Gen. Grant and give yourself in history as having voted against that man—for you will stand recorded in the political history of the country as having voted against him if you should do so—to such of my American friends as desire to do so, I say go headlong and do it. [Cheers.] I, as a friend, advise you not to do so, and particularly in our own State.

THE LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC PLOT.

Gen. Schurz is advertised to go to Springfield on next Wednesday and speak to our State, together with Gov. Brown, Judge Trumbull, Gov. Palmer and Gov. Koerner. They are all going to go into the peaceful State of Illinois and make a combined attack upon me. I have been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of the State, and I intend to make a plain and open contest, and a bold one. [Cheers.] Now you will see next Wednesday, in the Capitol of Illinois, in the shadow of Abraham Lincoln, right where the martyred son of liberty lies, right close by the place where his monument stands erected to his memory, Gov. Brown and Judge Trumbull and Gov. Koerner and Carl Schurz, going to meet together and plot treason against the memory of Abraham Lincoln and against the Republican Party. [Cheers.] I tell you I believe in dealing openly and candidly with these gentlemen. They say that they are Republicans. Gentlemen, if you are Republicans, why don't you vote the Republican ticket? The Republican Party of the United States has nominated Gen. Grant; it has nominated Henry Wilson in the usual way—in the accustomed way—according to that rule which all men of honor recognize. Gen. Grant is our standard-bearer to-day. He stands upon our platform of eighteen resolutions, every resolution plain and straightforward, open and manly—a declaration of principles that no man will be ashamed of. I say to these men who are going to make this coalition—and let my voice reach from Cairo to Chicago, and let it go all over the State of Illinois that I charge it upon them there—that they are going to make a coalition with the Democrats, of whom two years ago every one of them were charged as traitors to their country. [Cheers.] Judge Trumbull, Gov. Palmer and Gov. Koerner and Gov. Brown and Gen. Schurz, up to within the last three years, made it their business to travel over these Western States and charge upon these Democrats that they were Copperheads, that they were rebel sympathizers and bad and dangerous men, and unfit to be trusted with the political rights of a free people. And now I charge it upon these same men that they are going to Springfield, under the shadow of Abraham Lincoln's monument, to make a coalition with these men to defeat me for Governor, and to defeat Gen. Grant for President. But I tell you, my fellow-countrymen, I will beat them from 50,000 to 100,000 votes. [Great cheers.] Every poor old soldier in Illinois, every old soldier hobbling throughout the Prairie State on a crutch, every one with a broken arm, every one with an honorable scar upon him, every one with faded strength, every old and young man who bore arms in defense of our country, for the salvation of the Union, under orders of Gen. Grant, are under a commission from Illinois. Every soldier in the State, and the mother of every dead boy, the father of every dead son, and all those old soldier boys will march again to the front under the patriotic music, under the patriotic airs and under the old flag of liberty, we will all march together to the ballot-box and vote for their old soldier and for their old friend. ["Good!" Cheers.] And Missouri, too, that has for a year or two now been prospecting a little too freely, [laughter;] Missouri, that has been tampering with edged-tools; Missouri, that has listened to the oily words of Carl Schurz and Gov. Brown two years ago, and has landed itself into troubles; but, if I mistake not the temper of this vast audience to-night, that is growing larger and larger, until at last the voice of no man can reach to the circumference of it—unless I mistake the temper of this vast audience to-night, Missouri will right herself again, and that twenty and thirty thousand that Gov. Brown is claiming, and the friends of Horace Greeley are claiming in Missouri, I do really believe will vanish entirely away between now and the 5th day of November next. [Cheers.] No, Sir, I believe Missouri, with all her strength and power and beauty, growing as a young State has scarcely ever grown before; full of patriotic men; full of intelligent men, with all her grand prospects in the future, I believe Missouri will rise up and defend herself now as she did defend herself and so nobly bore herself all through the crisis of our terrible war. [Cheers.] You are growing, gentlemen, under the policy of this Republican Party—your city grows, your State grows, and your people grow in wealth, comfort and prosperity; the laboring man everywhere over this broad State has prospered, and there is a bright hope before him; he lives in a country with law, with settled institutions, blest with prosperity such as no nation has had before—a prosperity that has come upon you as it has come upon us in Illinois under the wise management and judicious laws of this Republican Party, who know how to consider the interests of this great nation. Our opponents complain of our tariff! they say it is burdensome. These gentlemen went to Cincinnati to put a free trade plank in their platform, and when they got to Cincinnati they hadn't the moral courage to do it; they backed out of it, and they are now straggling toward the country advocating nothing—absolutely nothing. Upon financial questions they have been assailing the revenue; they have assailed the national banks; they have assailed the national currency and national credit, and all of those great men and measures of the Republican Party, but they haven't the moral courage to do this. They know that we are right, and they sneak off under the pretense of favoring civil service reform and amnesty [cheers;] and while they were dabbling in this question at Cincinnati about amnesty, the Republican Party that inaugurated it four years ago—the Republican Party, that saved the nation, and were always anxious to do anything to amnesty the rebels, who were always anxious to forgive them, and who always stood ready to take them back into the Union—while they were haggling about this question at Cincinnati the Republican Congress went to work and amnestied every man who bore arms against the Government, excepting about one hundred bitter, hoary-headed old traitors, whom we will not forgive for some time to come. [Cheers.] Now, there is Gov. Brown, and Judge Trumbull, and Horace Greeley are impatient because we do not remove the last restriction off of Jeff. Davis. [Cheers.] There is only a dozen or two left. Jeff. Davis tells your Gov. Brown—and I speak always respectfully of Gov. Brown, for I have no reason to speak otherwise of him—Jeff. Davis tells Gov. Brown and Gen. Schurz, and he tells you and me and Horace Greeley that he will not accept anything that we offer him. He says, I accept nothing; I stand where I stood before, justifying the rebellion; I stand justifying it to-day. Alexander H. Stephens and Senator Toombs, once a United States Senator, says the same. Every leading important rebel who is not pardoned, stands today telling you in your face that they will not accept your mercy. They justify the rebellion, and I say it would be unwise in the American people to force this amnesty upon these men, and yet Gen. Schurz and Gov. Brown want this amnesty extended to Jeff. Davis. What for? He can vote already. He can vote and kill your vote now; and he will kill it, too, at the next election. But they say, we want Jeff. Davis and Gen. Breckinridge elected to the United States Senate. They want them back in Congress again. Aye, but you Liberal Republicans are upon that platform. You say you are for unconditional and universal and immediate amnesty. The Republican Party says, we are for universal amnesty for all who are willing to come back and love this country and obey its laws. They don't even ask them to love their country, but they say, if you will only come back and obey the laws and give up your treason, we will forgive you entirely. Jeff. Davis refuses to do this, and yet, you Liberal Republicans, I don't think you are conscious of it; and and you Democrats, I am sorry if you are conscious of it, you are taking these positions, which is the only plank you have got in your platform, except civil service, that Jeff. Davis has a right to be elected President of the United States, and you want to put him in a position where the people can vote for him. Mr. Greeley said we hadn't granted amnesty at all. I would ask why? He said because, though we give the rebels the right to vote and hold office, we don't give them the right to vote for Jeff. Davis if they wanted to vote for him. This is the argument, but I don't think Greeley or Brown or Schurz will be able to make anybody mad in this country over amnesty.

THE GREELEY DISGUISE.

Real Meaning of the Democratic Passum Policy—Speech of Senator Morton.

Senator Morton made a brief and excellent speech at the great Republican ratification meeting in Indianapolis, on Saturday evening, July 22. We quote:

My friend, Mr. Hendricks, said in his speech in the Convention here: "We have this day turned our backs upon the past. We now stand in the present, and we look forward to the great future. The past is gone." I ask you very briefly, have they turned their backs upon the past, and can they do it? Is it in the possibilities of parties? Is it in the possibilities of human nature? Why, the Democratic Party has an education running back for a quarter of a century or more. It has an experience. They have declared their principles from time to time. They have reasserted them within three months. They are old doctrines. Have they changed their minds? What the Democratic Party believed six, twelve, twenty-four months ago they believe to-night. They cannot help it. Men can change their actions, but they cannot change their convictions. God alone can make a change in the hearts and consciences of men, but a Democratic Convention can't do that. [Great laughter and applause.] They may profess new convictions, but they do not, they cannot entertain them. They can no more lay aside their convictions than they can their experience. Take the Democracy of the South. Do you believe they have fallen in line with Republican principles? Do you believe they love the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments any better than they did six months or a year ago? ["No!" "No!"] No, they do not. They may agree to support Horace Greeley and to take the principles of the Cincinnati Convention, but they have not changed their minds. We know the body of the Democracy of Indiana have not changed their minds. I care not what they say. There are some things we do know. We certainly know that where large bodies of men have been educated for a quarter of a century, many of them all their life-time, in a particular way, they cannot lay aside their convictions and take new ones. They may change their actions and declarations, but their convictions remain precisely the same. Now that brings me to the point. If the Democratic Party shall come into power, under whatever name or standard, when once they have received the reins they will carry out the old Democratic doctrines. ["That's true!" Applause.] Does any intelligent man doubt that for one moment? ["No! no!"] Do we not know that this thing has been done merely for the purpose of gaining power—to secure accessions from the Republican Party, which, added to the Democracy, will give them the majority and enable them to seize control of this Government? Starting upon the hypothesis that this is their purpose, consider for a few moments what they would do should they come into power. My friends, I would just as soon the Democratic Party would elect Horatio Seymour or Frank Blair President as to elect Horace Greeley or any man who has ever been a Republican, but who will lend himself to them for their votes and for power. [Applause.] I can give you an illustration. Before the war, Yankees from New-England, or even from Indiana, would sometimes go down South and purchase slaves and become part of the slave-holding aristocracy, and in nineteen cases out of twenty they became the very worst owners. Why? Because, in order to establish their newly-assumed character in the South they had to become more cruel to the slaves than those who had been brought up in their midst; and so if the Democracy elect a renegade Republican President, he will make a worse Democrat when he is elected, than a man who has always been a Democrat. [Applause; "That's true."] Do you suppose that this small body who call themselves Liberal-Republicans—a mere handfull—can leaven the whole Democratic Party? Not a bit of it. They will be dissolved like flies in vinegar. Instead of the Democracy coming to them, they will go to the Democracy. A renegade Republican elected by Democratic votes, knowing that he owes his office to them, surrounded by Democrats in his Cabinet, and socially and politically in his daily goings in and out—I care not what may have been his original purpose—human nature is malleable, and that man would inevitably come under Democratic influence and become one of them. Therefore, as I before remarked, I would in fact prefer that they should take a man of their own party, a consistent Democrat of high character, rather than a renegade Republican who is athirst for office, and who will sell himself out for their votes.

The Republican Party will go forward as it has done before; we have our candidates in the field; our principles are inscribed upon our banners; they are side by side with our victories, civil and military, for the last ten years; the brightest political record in this or any other country; and, gentlemen, we shall triumph. [Applause.] I have no doubt of it. [Great applause.] I believe we are destined to obtain a greater Republican triumph than we have yet had; our policy conceded, our principles not now denied, our enemies compelled to sail under false colors, and the prosperity of the nation speaking in thunder tones for us in every State of the Union, we have never had such prospects for victory. It makes no difference to us whether the Democratic Party shall sail under its old colors or under false colors, the people understand that after all this fight is substantially between the Republican Party and the old Democratic Party. It is between Democratic principles and Republican principles, but there is this change from what has taken place in the past—two, four, eight years ago the Democratic Party went to battle under their own colors, professing their own principles. Now they dare not do it. I therefore exhort patriotic men of all parties to stand fast by the Republican cause. If you are a business man you cannot afford to have this policy changed; if you are a laboring man you cannot afford to have this policy changed. You want this country to go on substantially as it is now going. The people understand their own interests, and I believe they will stand by Gen. Grant. [Immense applause.]

Declination by Ex-Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia.

Ex-Gov. C. J. Jenkins, of Georgia, has declined to be a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for nomination either for Governor or to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. He says:

"Sincerely grateful to my fellow-citizens for the bestowal of each in the past, I neither aspire to nor can consent to accept either in the future. From my experience in them, I do not believe I have remaining sufficient strength to endure the mental strain and the physical unrest incident to each. Allow me to add that, in my opinion, the vacancies soon to occur—one in the Executive and the other in the Supreme Judicial Department—would be well filled by the reappointment of the present incumbents severally. Such, as a citizen of Georgia, is my earnest desire."

YALE ALUMNI.

Organization of an Association in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 28.

In response to the published invitation addressed to the Alumni of Yale residing in Buffalo, quite a number of Yalensians met at the house of one of the graduates in this city last evening. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, of the Class of '31; Hon. James O. Putnam, of '39; M. B. Moore, Esq., of '42; Rev. Albert Bigelow, of '53; Rev. Erskine N. White, of '54; Rev. Wolcott Calkins, of '56, and a number of younger graduates. An hour or more was very pleasantly passed in talking over old Yale times. It was very evident that the same zeal for Alma Mater inspires the Buffalo Yale men as inspires the sons of the glorious old mother everywhere.

The meeting finally organized by the election of Dr. Ingersoll as Chairman, and Mr. Wm. E. Foster as Secretary. It was then stated that the direct object of the meeting was to form a Yale Alumni Association in this city, in order that the graduates of Buffalo and this part of the State might have an opportunity to meet at least once a year in social reunion, and to keep up an organization similar to those that have been successfully formed in other cities.

It was unanimously voted to form such an Association, and a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and report at as early a date as practicable. This was intrusted to Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, Hon. James O. Putnam, Esq., M. B. Moore, Esq., and Mr. Wm. E. Foster. This Committee will consult at once, and soon call another meeting, at which rules for permanent organization will be presented, and officers of the Association will be elected. It is earnestly hoped that this matter will enlist the cordial co-operation of all of the Buffalo Yale Alumni. When the next meeting is called it is understood that the invitation applies not only to those who graduated at Yale, but to all who have at any time been connected with the venerable institution, whether in the academical or other departments. There are a number of Yale Alumni in Buffalo. Upon comparing notes last evening it was ascertained that at least fifty Yalensians could be mustered. It is to be hoped that they will be prepared to turn out in full force at the next call.

Evil Results of Sensational Literature—A Citizen of Brooklyn in Search of His Son.

From the Hartford Post, June 28.

An elderly gentleman from Brooklyn, N. Y., has been traversing this State for several days in search of his son, who recently ran away from home. It seems that some time ago, the lad, who is about seventeen years old, formed an intimate friendship with another boy of about his own age. The two boys were together a great portion of the time, and got to reading novels and sensational newspaper stories about boys going off and living on their own "hook" and doing great things, such as hardly ever happen except in stories. The reading of this trashy literature led the boy, who is now missing, to leave his home, where he was well treated, without letting his father know anything about it. When the father found that his boy did not return home, he searched out the chum and questioned him in regard to the matter. At first the aider and abettor of the runaway held his peace and refused to give any further information whatsoever. He was thereupon arrested on a complaint preferred by the father of the missing boy and locked up. This brought him partially to his senses, and he disclosed the fact that he had received letters from his chum, who had taken the alias of William Smith. These letters were mailed at New-Haven, but sent from some town between New-Haven and Hartford. After furnishing this information the lad was released from confinement, and the anxious father came to this city on Wednesday, and went hence to New-Haven, failing in both places to get any information confirming the story of his son's chum. He has made diligent inquiry, but had not up to Thursday night found any trace of Wm. Smith, who is supposed to be living with a farmer named Moore. As there are quite a number of villages between Hartford and New-Haven, and quite a number of Wm. Smiths and, possibly, of Moores, one might almost as well search for a needle in a hay-stack. The father was to remain in New-Haven today to make further inquiries in regard to the whereabouts of his son.

Library Opening on Sunday—Results in Cincinnati.

In his recent report to the trustees of the Cincinnati public library, Mr. William F. Poole, the well-known librarian, makes the following statement of the results of opening that library on Sunday:

"The reading-rooms were first opened on Sunday from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., on March 12, 1871. For the three and a half months included in my last report, the average daily issues were 213. During the Summer and Autumn the attendance remained the same, sometimes rising above, but oftener falling below, that average. During the Winter and Spring months the attendance was much greater. The average daily issues in December were 307; in January, 755; in February, 302; in March, 708; in April, 377; and in May, 361. The largest attendance was on February 11, when 730 periodicals and 301 books were issued, making a total of 1,031. The attendance during the forenoons had been much less than later in the day. Often during the afternoon and evenings every seat has been occupied, and the room, for want of proper ventilation, has been very uncomfortable to the attendants and readers. It is a noticeable fact that many of that class of young men who have strolled about the streets on Sunday, and spent the day in a less profitable manner, are habitually frequenting the rooms and spending a portion of the day in reading. The deportment of readers on Sunday has been unexceptionable, and the rooms have been as still and orderly as on secular days. While some readers have called for religious books, the other classes of reading sought for have, in the main, been instructive and profitable. An experiment, which was commenced here some sixteen months ago, with forebodings in the minds of some excellent people, has, by common consent, been acknowledged a success, and has been instrumental in forming public opinion on the subject. I have received letters asking the results of our experience from nearly all the large cities of the country. In New-York, Philadelphia and St. Louis the reading-rooms of the principal public libraries are now open on Sunday."

The California Meteor, as seen at Santa Cruz.

George Madeira writes from Santa Cruz to the San Francisco *Alta*, under date of June 20, as follows:

Editors Alta: "Eight o'clock, Tuesday evening, June 18, a splendid meteor shot athwart the north-western heavens, traversing the sky for a distance of about 60 degrees. When first seen it was about 30 degrees above the horizon, toward which it slowly approached, throwing out a luminous train, and producing a hissing or crackling noise. As it neared the horizon it burst into two parts of about equal size, and sinking below the mountains, appeared to reach the ground but a short distance beyond the town. So confident were we that the meteor had fallen in our immediate neighborhood, that we spent several hours in searching for the fragments along the San Lorenzo, but without avail. The centre of the meteor contained a dark nucleus surrounded by a bluish-white flame that trailed behind three or four degrees. After the separation, which was without any sound of explosion, each separate part contained a portion of the dark body or nucleus. Its apparent descent below the mountain range may have been an optical illusion; still, I am of the opinion that it struck in this locality. If the meteor seen at San Francisco was identical, and the fact of one being seen at that place at the same time seems to warrant it, it was a large body. A body of half the size of the moon seen at the distance of San Francisco from this point, with an elevation of thirty or forty degrees above the horizon, would be half a mile in diameter, and if further north than that point, would increase in size one-quarter mile for each fifty miles. It is possible that there may have been a shower of meteoric stones at different parts of the State. We shall await further accounts of this phenomena with interest."

The Fall of Mlle. Celestine—Report that the Rope was Cut.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Courier, June 27.

Capt. Gus. Fowler has given us the following particulars of an accident that a female tight-rope performer met with in Shawneetown, Ill. Connected with Keane's combination was a young lady, billed as "Mlle. Celestine, the world-renowned rope-walker," whose duty it was to give a free exhibition of her skill, outside of the tent, just previous to each performance. Mlle. Celestine was giving her part of the performance on a rope stretched from the ground to the top of the tent centre-pole, fifty feet high. The young lady was on the rope near the upper end, balancing on one foot, when the rope suddenly parted, and she fell to the ground with terrible force. A subsequent investigation proved the rope to have been cut near the ground, and so recently as to leave no doubt of its having been done while the lady was going through her naturally dangerous performance. Medical aid was summoned, and an examination showed that Mlle. Celestine had received mortal injuries; one of her legs was broken in two or three places, an arm and her jaw-bone were also broken, and all her teeth were knocked out. In addition she sustained internal injuries, and when Capt. Fowler passed Shawneetown yesterday, the unfortunate girl was still alive, but no hopes of her recovery were entertained. The citizens were terribly incensed. There was a rumor that the deed was the result of jealous madness in the heart of an admirer of the lady, but the rumor was not sufficiently corroborated.

Thomas' Gallery and Saloon will be opened Wednesday evening, July 3, at No. 1,329 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.—The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

For all unpleasant conditions of the human skin Burnett's Kalliston is admirably adapted.—*Advertisement.*

Cramps, Cholic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels, are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Neptune Line to Boston, Pier No. 27, North River. Cheapest and best. ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

F. E. Smith & Co.'s Crushed White Wheat, (Atlantic Flour-mills, Brooklyn, N. Y.,) is the perfection of food for this hot weather. For sale at the Mills and by grocers generally.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $60, each, for sixty days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting. Send stamp for illustrated price list to 947 Broadway.

Bathing Shoes.—All varieties, at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MARRIED.

DENNIS—PINNEO.—Wednesday, June 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. F. Stearns, Rev. James S. Dennis, of the Syria Mission, to Mary E., daughter of James B. Pinneo, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

FULLER—BRAINERD.—Thursday, June 27, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn., by Rev. Walter Mitchell, Rev. Samuel Richard Fuller and Leora C., daughter of N. L. Brainerd, Esq. The blessing was given by the Bishop of the diocese.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Fordham, Sunday morning, 30th inst., George W. Armstrong, aged 49 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence at Fordham.

ANDROVETTE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 30, Percy Emilius, infant son of George E. and Carrie F. Androvette, aged eight months. Funeral at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Monday, July 1, at 3½ P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

BARKER.—On the 29th inst., George F. L., infant son of Adelaide and Edward Barker. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 1st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 237 4th-av.

CRANE.—In Montclair, N. J., June 28, Stephen S. Crane, aged 42 years. Funeral from his late residence on Monday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

DARLING.—On Sunday, June 30, Eliza Morgan, daughter of William A. and the late Josephine E. Darling, in the 18th year of her age. The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 9 East 31st-st., Tuesday, July 2, at 2 P. M.

HEATH.—In Brooklyn, June 29, Francis Arthur, only child of Wilbur F. and Emma T. Heath, aged 11 months. Funeral services at No. 255 Carlton-av., on Monday, July 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JACKSON.—At Rockaway, N. J., June 29, Fanny McCarty, wife of Dr. John W. Jackson. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday next, July 2, at 11 A. M., without further notice.

KELLY.—On Sunday, 30th ult., Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of John Kelly, late Sheriff, in the [illegible] year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her uncles, John, Charles and Alexander Mullhargy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 315 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment in family vault under Cathedral.

POST.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, June 29, 1872, of paralysis, in the 67th year of his age, Simeon S. Post, civil engineer. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Summit-av., (late Bergenwood-av.,) near Magnolia-av., Jersey City Heights, on Monday, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. The attendance of the friends and relatives of the family, the members of the Orders of Odd-fellows and Masons, and the members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, is respectfully invited.

ROSECRANS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 30, of whooping cough, Aimee Rosecrans, infant daughter of Walter and Margaret S. Lockwood. Funeral at 3½ o'clock Tuesday morning, from No. 150 De Kalb-av.

SCHOONMAKER.—On Sunday, June 30, at his residence, No. 74 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Samuel Schoonmaker, in the 60th year of his age. Notice of funeral to-morrow. Ulster County papers please copy.

SKIDMORE.—At Flushing, Long Island, June 29, 1872, George W. Skidmore, Jr., only child of George W. and Josephine Skidmore, aged 1 year, 1 month and 5 days. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, July 2, at 3½ o'clock.

SUTTON.—In this City, on Fifth day, (Thursday,) Sixth month, 27th, Amy Sutton, widow of George Sutton, in the 84th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Second day, (Monday,) Seventh month, 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 494 Lexington-av., near 47th-st., without further notice.

UNDERHILL.—At Greenvale, Long Island, Seventh day morning, Sixth month, 29th, Thomas Underhill, aged 82 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at Matinecock meeting-house, 11 o'clock of Fourth day, Seventh month, 3d. Take 8 o'clock train from James-slip to Locust Valley. Carriages will be there waiting.

WEEKES.—At Plainfield, N. J., June 30, of paralysis, Joseph Weekes, aged 80. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. E. Lansley, Plainfield, N. J., at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, July 2. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 1:30. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment on Wednesday.

WOOLSEY.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Sunday, at noon, Edward J. Woolsey, son of the late George M. Woolsey.

WILLIS.—At Catskill, on Sunday morning, June 30, Alfred, only son of John R. and Josephine G. Willis, aged 5 months and 12 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITING.—At Newark, N. J., Friday, June 28, Winslow L. Whiting, in the 60th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, No. 209 Mount Pleasant-av., on Tuesday, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TOURIST GUIDE.
The July number of
APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE
Will be ready THIS DAY at 10 A. M.
In addition to the Time-tables and other valuable information of importance to railway travelers, the July number of Appletons' Railway Guide contains
A TOURIST GUIDE
to the principal watering-places, springs, and places of fashionable resort throughout the United States. All of which can be obtained for
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Contents of July Guide:
I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS to Railway Travelers, in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage, &c., &c.
II. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS and their progress.
III. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS of Travel.
IV. TOURIST GUIDE TO THE WATERING-PLACES, &c.
V. NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal routes of travel, opposite to which will be found the time-table of the route.
VI. LARGE RAILWAY MAP, representing all the railways of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.
VII. NEW TIME-TABLES to date, &c., &c., &c.
ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The traveling community will be particular and see that they get
APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE.
It is the national railway guide, and can be found at all of the principal book-stores, book, periodical and news agencies and hotels throughout the United States and Canada, at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, &c, fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 13 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 7 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The regular meeting of the above Club will be held in the rooms No. 194 Chatham-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 1, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of all favorable to the election of Grant and Wilson is requested. GEO. LEASK, President.
DAVID DWYER, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Public meeting MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1872, at Greenwich Hall, corner Hudson and Christopher sts. Addresses by Col. Chas. S. Spencer, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Gen. Wm. H. Frees and Hon. Francis S. Lambert.
R. M. COLLARD, President.
Wm. D. Green, Samuel Dunlap, Secretaries.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB meets THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 70 Avenue D, to make arrangements for the grand Banner raising. All friendly to the election of Grant and Wilson are invited to attend.
JOHN HART, President.
Abraham Baker, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, June 29, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of GIFFORD R. HART, Esq., referee, the following sales were made by JAMES M. MILLER: Three-story and basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of East Seventy-sixth-street, 150.4 feet east of Third-avenue; sold to PHILIP SCHNEIDER for $6,000. Similar house and lot adjoining, sold to same buyer for $5,100, and similar house and lot adjoining, sold to VALENTINE SPIES for $6,850. The lots are in size, each 16.8 by 102.2, and the houses are as yet unfinished. The property sold cheap. In addition to the above, under a similar Court order, EDWARD S. DAKIN, Esq., referee, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. sold a house and lot on the north side of East Forty-first-street, 116.8 feet east of Second-avenue, for $4,300, over and above a mortgage of $5,000 and interest, making the total price realized about $9,300. The purchaser of these premises was JOHN FETTRITCH. No other real estate business was transacted. In regard to the suburban sales held on Saturday, viz.: At Richmond Hill, Long Island, by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON; at Staten Island, by JAMES M. MILLER; and at Somers, Westchester County, by HUGH N. CAMP, particulars as to the result in each instance will be given to-morrow.

The country auctions consummated on Friday, June 28, were largely attended, and the most satisfactory results were achieved. This was particularly the case with the sale at Bayside, Long Island, conducted by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at which property belonging to the Mickle estate was offered, 277 lots in all, in size each 25 by 100, being disposed of for $31,000 in the aggregate. Full details of the transaction, with names of purchasers, will be found below. At the auction held at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., although the prices realized were not as high as was expected, nor as the character of the lots should have commanded, a house and 230 city lots were sold for $73,575, in the total. The best portion of the property was not, however, offered. Details of this sale are also appended. The principal purchasers were the following, mainly from this City: D. Van Winkle, D. P. Arnold, G. R. Vandervort, T. H. Uncles, A. G. Darwin, E. J. Love, L. H. Clark, H. Dunnell, Antoin Bade, George McKibbe, and F. T. Hewitt. At the auction held at Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., on Wednesday, June 26, by LEWIS E. WOOD, under the direction of the Hudson County Land Improvement Company, we learn that seventeen lots were sold at an average of $560 each, and that after the close of the transaction ten additional lots were disposed of to a party on the ground for $6,000. In regard to the auction held at West Bergen, N. J., by J. M. GIBSON, on Thursday, June 27, we are also informed that fifty lots were sold at prices varying from $425 to $625 each, while the total of the sale reached the sum of about $22,500.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The most important sale held at the Exchange during the past week was that in charge of MULLER, WILKINS & Co., on Thursday, June 27, at which fifty-four lots and gores were offered for sale, comprised in the southerly half of the block bounded by the Grand Boulevard, Eleventh-avenue, Seventy-first and Seventy-second street, a very valuable property formerly belonging to the Harsen estate, and said to have cost the present owners $290,000. The prices realized, however, were not satisfactory, and after four lots on the Boulevard and eight street lots with gores in the rear had been sold the balance of the realty was withdrawn. The four Boulevard lots brought $69,650, while the street lots, with gores, sold together as one piece, averaged about $8,000 each. The aggregate of the sale, as far as continued, was $153,800. It is hardly probable that any other large auction will be held at the Exchange until the Fall business sets in. The remaining sales of the week were of minor interest, and the total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, June 29, amounts to $269,022. The figures for the previous six business days ending with Saturday, June 22, was $155,260.

For suburban auctions during the week the weather has been decidedly unpropitious, for while in the early part the storm in every instance caused an adjournment (always unfortunate) the excessive heat of Friday and Saturday seriously interfered with business. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, a very fair general result is shown—a result particularly good for the close of the season, for with the present week business in this class of sales will about come to an end. The season has been a remarkably prosperous one, and never before in a corresponding period has as much country real estate been sold, or such universally good prices been realized. The suburban auctions consummated during the past week up to Friday, June 28, have been as follows: Monday, June 24, at Park Ridge, N. J., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers, forty lots sold for $2,000. Wednesday, June 26, at Greenville, N. J., LEWIS E. WOOD, auctioneer, twenty-seven lots sold for $14,527. Thursday, June 27, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, J. M. PHELPS, auctioneer, house and sixty-one lots sold for $37,750. Same day, at Whitestone, Long Island, JERE. JOHNSON, auctioneer, 162 lots sold for $30,820. Same day, at Mannehawkin, N. J., MELLICK BROS., auctioneers, seventy-six plots sold for $17,525. Same day, at West Bergen, N. J., J. M. GIBSON, auctioneer, fifty lots sold for $22,500. Same day, at West Dunnellen, N. J., R. L. WILLIAMS & Co., auctioneers, fifty lots sold for $2,300. Friday, June 28, at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., MELLICK BROS., auctioneers, house and 230 lots sold for $73,575, and at Bayside, Long Island, JOHNSON, auctioneer, 277 lots sold for $31,000. Total, $291,997. Aggregate for previous week, ending with Saturday, June 22, $400,874.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

For the present week the sales projected are few in number, and owing to the Fourth of July holiday, none will occur after that date. The following are the auctions proposed at which the property described will be offered:

To-day, (Monday,) July 1.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, at Perth Amboy, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., about 800 lots, located between the lines of the Perth Amboy and Elizabethport Railroad, and the Perth Amboy and Rahway Branch of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of three depots; also, eighty lots on Market and Smith streets, adjoining the depot grounds of the Perth Amboy and Elizabethport Railroad. All of the above property is located in the growing part of the town, and is immediately available for business, manufacturing and resident purposes. Perth Amboy is only one hour distant from New-York, by both boat and rail, and this proposed sale in real estate to be offered being really desirable and terms liberal, is worthy special attention. Excursion train from foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, via ferry, at 10½ o'clock.

To-morrow, Tuesday, July 2.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Exchange, under the direction of Hon. HENRY ALKER, public administrator, the two-story and attic brick-front house and lot No. 61 James-street, east side, between Madison and Oak streets, lot 16.3 by 100, house 30 feet deep. Also, at public auction, the premises Nos. 26 and 28 Coles-street, Brooklyn, south side, between Columbia and Hicks streets, near Hamilton-avenue, embracing a plot of ground 50 by 100, with a two-story brick house, 25 by 30, upon the front thereof and three brick and frame houses in the rear. The property rents for $1,400 per annum.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the United States District Court for Southern District of New-York, under the direction of JOHN H. PLATT, Esq., receiver, a lease of the premises, Nos. 244, 246 and 248 West 37th-st., expiring May 1, 1877. Ground rent, $600 per annum. The premises sub-let for over $6,000 per annum. The lessee has the privilege of purchasing the lot at a valuation at the expiration of the term, half cash and half on mortgage for five years; or he may remove the buildings within six months after expiration of the term, and hold the premises during that time without rent. The sub-leases will be sold with the principal lease. Also, leases of the premises Nos. 440 and 442 6th-av., at $4,300 per annum, expiring May 1, 1874.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at Tyler City, near New-Haven, Conn., on the ground, at 11 A. M., 2,000 choice building lots.

Wednesday, July 3.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of WM. H. HART, Esq., referee, two lots, together in size 50 by about 100, situate on the north side of East Eleventh-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue, with two two-and-a-half-story and basement brick houses, each 25 by 36 upon the front thereof, and two four-story double brick tenement houses, each 25 by 50 in rear.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Long Branch, N. J., on the ground, at 10 A. M., about 100 desirable building lots, situate respectably on Pond and Brighton avenues, immediately in rear of the West End Hotel property.

Thursday, July 4.

By WM. M. BERRIEN, at Winfield, Long Island, on the premises, at 12 M., 107 valuable lots, well located, within three miles of Long Island City. Special train from Hunter's Point, via Flushing Railroad, at 11 o'clock. This sale will close the business of the week.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent private sales are reported respectively made by the brokers named:

By ISAAC HONIG, No. 11 Broadway: Four lots on south-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and Ninety-[illegible]-street, together forming plot 100 by 100; sold for $[illegible].

By JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-street: Two lots on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, with two lots adjoining in rear, on the south side of Seventy-ninth-street, 114.4 feet west of same avenue, together forming plot 42 by 204.4 by 36.8 by 204.4; sold in one parcel for $30,000.

By JOHN F. HAYDEN, corner Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street: Five full lots, with two frame houses thereon, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue; sold for $11,500.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, June 29.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

3 three-story and basement brick house (partly finished) and lot, n. s. of East 76th-st., 150.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 16.8x102.2	$6,000
1 similar house and lot n. s. of East 76th-st., adjoining above, 171.2 ft. e. of 3d av.	5,100
1 similar house and lot n. s. of East 76th-st., 188.4 ft. e. of 3d-av.	6,850

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 house and lot n. s. of East 41st-st., 116.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 24.8x98.9	9,300

Suburban Sales, Friday, June 28.

BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere Johnson, Jr.

4 lots, n. w. corner Boulevard and 5th-st., H. Mullin	$[illegible]
8 lots, w. s. 5th-st., adjoining; E. Thompson	360
4 lots, s. w. corner 5th-st. and Lamartine-av.; H. A. Smith	540
4 lots, n. w. corner 5th-st. and Lamartine-av.; Wm. Pierce	500
4 lots, w. s. 5th-st., adjoining; G. W. Gleason	500
4 lots, w. s. 5th-st., adjoining; J. S. Davies	480
4 lots, w. s. 5th-st., adjoining; John Corcoran	310
4 lots, n. w. corner 5th-st. and Warburton-av.; G. W. Gleason	480
4 lots, s. w. corner 4th-st. and Warburton-av.; Bartholomew Post	440
4 lots, w. s. 4th-st., adjoining; F. Barnum	420
4 lots, w. s. 5th-st., adjoining; Geo. Ellis	460
4 lots, n. w. corner 5th-st. and Ashburton-av.; Geo. Luecher	480
4 lots, n. e. corner 4th-st. and Ashburton-av.; T. Hardenburgh	500
4 lots, e. s. 4th-st., adjoining; Wm. Pearce	450
4 lots, e. s. 4th-st., adjoining; B. Post	450
4 lots, s. e. corner 4th-st. and Warburton-av.; B. Post	440
4 lots, n. e. corner 4th-st. and Warburton-av.; T. D. Sampson	440
4 lots, e. s. 4th-st., adjoining; T. W. Gleason	500
4 lots, e. s. 4th-st., adjoining; Geo. Ellis	480
4 lots, s. e. corner 4th-st. and Lamartine-av.; Geo. Ellis	540
4 lots, n. e. corner 4th-st. and Lamartine-av.; T. Hardenburgh	500
8 lots, s. e. corner 4th-st. and Boulevard; Max Borger	840
10 lots, s. w. corner 4th-st. and Boulevard; I. S. Hamilton	960
4 lots, n. w. corner 4th-st. and Lamartine-av.; O. H. Taylor	480
4 lots, s. w. corner 4th-st. and Lamartine-av.; O. H. Taylor	500
4 lots, w. s. 4th-st., adjoining; G. D. Denise	520
4 lots, w. s. 4th-st., adjoining; C. Guillaume	480
4 lots, n. w. corner 4th-st. and Warburton-av.; T. D. Sampson	[illegible]
8 lots, s. w. corner 4th-st. and Warburton-av.; E. Ketterer	1,0[illegible]
4 lots, w. s. 4th-st., adjoining; F. W. Gleason	450
4 lots, n. w. corner 4th-st. and Ashburton-av.; Arthur Garvey	400
4 lots, n. e. corner 3d-st. and Ashburton-av.; Wm. Edwards	480
4 lots, e. s. 3d-st., adjoining; G. Williams	420
4 lots, e. s. 3d-st., adjoining; E. Thompson	480
4 lots, s. e. corner 3d-st. and Warburton-av.; E. B. Goodrich	440
4 lots, n. e. corner 3d-st. and Warburton-av.; H. T. Atkinson	460
4 lots, e. s. 3d-st., adjoining; C. Guillaume	480
4 lots, e. s. 3d-st., adjoining; E. Barclay	480
4 lots, e. s. 3d-st., adjoining; G. Ellis	440
4 lots, s. e. corner 3d-st. and Lamartine-av.; G. Ellis	480
4 lots, n. e. corner 3d-st. and Lamartine-av.; James Keenan	520
10 lots, s. e. corner 3d-st. and Boulevard; J. L. Hamilton	920
7 lots, s. w. corner 3d-st. and Boulevard; O. H. Taylor	805
4 lots, w. s. 3d-st., adjoining; G. D. Denise	460
4 lots, n. w. corner 2d-st. and Lamartine-av.; G. D. Denise	480
8 lots, s. e. corner 2d-st. and Lamartine-av.; G. Wells	920
8 lots, e. s. 2d-st., adjoining; O. H. Taylor	920
4 lots, s. e. corner 2d-st. and Crocheron-av.; B. Post	440
28 lots, block No. 10, 1st and 2d sts., Crocheron and Lamartine-avs.; Max Borger	2,296
4 lots, n. w. corner 1st-st. and Lamartine-av.; Wm. Pearce	400
6 lots, w. s. 1st-st., adjoining; L. F. Graather	540
4 lots, n. e. corner Crocheron and Bismarck avs.; George Ellis	480
4 lots, n. w. corner 1st-st. and Crocheron-av.; T. W. Gleason	440
10 lots, s. e. corner Lamartine and Bismarck avs.; L. F. Graather	800

RUTHERFURD PARK.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

5 lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 120, block No. 2	$2,825
4 lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 119, block No. 3	1,200
8 lots fronting on Ames-av., plots Nos. 117 and 118, block No. 3	2,560
2½ lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 116, block No. 3	812
2½ lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 114, block No. 3	687
2½ lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 115, block No. 3	818
2½ lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 106, block No. 4	637
2½ lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 80, block No. 4	718
2½ lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 78, block No. 4	775
2½ lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 79, block No. 4	730
6 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plots Nos. 81, 82, 83 and 84, block No. 4	1,680
4 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plots Nos. 85 and 86, block No. 4	880
2 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plot No. 87, block No. 4	400
6 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plots Nos. 88 and 90, block No. 6	1,500
6½ lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plots Nos. 91 and 92, block No. 6	1,490
6 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plots Nos. 93 and 94, block No. 6	1,350
6 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plots No. 95 and 96, block No. 6	1,260
4 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plot No. 60, block No. 5	1,380
9 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plots Nos. 62, 63 and 64, block No. 5	2,160
6 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plots Nos. 65 and 66, block No. 5	1,380
9 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plots Nos. 68, 69 and 70, block No. 5	2,025
9 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plots Nos. 71, 72 and 73, block No. 5	2,025
3 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plot No. 74, block No. 5	750
3 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plot No. 75, block No. 5	750
3 lots fronting on Chestnut-av., plot No. 77, block No. 5	765
6 lots fronting on Ames-av., plots Nos. 36 and 37, block No. 5	1,410
3 lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 38, block No. 5	712
6 lots fronting on Ames-av., plots Nos. 40 and 39, block No. 5	1,453
30 lots fronting on Home-av., plots Nos. 41 through 50, block No. 5	6,000
3 lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 18, block No. 2	1,125
9 lots fronting on Ames-av., plots Nos. 19, 20 and 21, block No. 2	2,025
3 lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 23, block No. 2	975
3 lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 22, block No. 2	705
6 lots fronting on Union-av., plot No. 17, block No. 2	1,350
6 lots fronting on Union-av., plots Nos. 15 and 14, block No. 2	3,080
6 lots fronting on Union-av., plots Nos. 12 and 13, block No. 2	4,500
3 lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 24, block No. 1	1,440
3 lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 25, block No. 1	1,260
6 lots fronting on Ames-av., plots Nos. 26 and 27, block No. 1	2,600
6 lots fronting on Ames-av., plots Nos. 28 and 29, block No. 1	2,400
12 lots fronting on Ames-av., plots Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33, block No. 1	4,800
4 lots fronting on Ames-av., plot No. 34, block No. 1	1,200
House and plot on Chestnut-av.	2,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 28.

Chatham-st., e. s., Nos. 40 and 42, 31.3x24.2x29.8x41.3; exchange and	$25,000
East Broadway, s. s., No. 142, 24x75, h. and l., subject to mortgage of $12,000	8,000
11th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 1st-av., 30x94.10	22,000
48th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	5,750
58th-st., s. s., 121.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.5	14,000
30th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x102.2	12,250
114th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	13,000
118th-st., s. s., 309 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11; 128th-st., n. s., 126.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11	30,000
126th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x half block	6,025
127th-st., n. s., 196.3 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19.10x99.11	14,000
Avenue A, n. s., 80.10 ft. s. of 120th-st., 40x[illegible]; 123d-st., n. s., 181.3 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.10; 119th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.10	24,900
Lexington-av., n. w. corner 51st-st., 20.5x90, h. and l.	37,500
Lexington-av., s. e. corner 74th-st., 102.1x[illegible]; mortgage $14,800	1,000
24th-av., w. s., 60.4 ft. s. of 29th-st., 24.8x80x27.4x[illegible]	20,200
4th-av., w. s., extending from 102d to 103d sts., 201.8x374.11x202.6x352.9	100,000
9th-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 36th-st., 24.8x75	3,000
9th-av., w. s., extending from 51st to 52d sts.; 9th-av., s. w. corner of 51st-st., 27.6x132.2x[illegible]; 9th-av., e. s., from 51st to 52d sts., 204.4x[illegible]	57,000

Leases.

Stanton-st., No. 88, 3 10-12 years, per year	1,000
2d-av., No. 1,142, 5 years, per year	2,000
45th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Astor lease	14,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 8 Pine-st.

A.—BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK and Grand Boulevard, south of 100th st.—Ten full Lots for sale very low; also, Boulevard and 8th-av. parcels.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—GRAND BOULEVARD AT 72D-ST. and 10th-av. junction, fronting that superb plaza, two full lots at a decided bargain; cellars excavated.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale or to rent, furnished; neighborhood unexceptionable; terms liberal; a decided bargain; family going abroad; brokers excluded. H. H. CHILDS, No. 246 Broadway, Room No. 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x125; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, WITH furniture, for $17,000, or would be rented for $1,000 for season, a beautiful country-seat of four acres; elegant dwelling, carriage, ice and gardener's houses, all in perfect order; an abundance of fruit and shade trees; possession at once.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COLD SPRINGS.—FOR SALE—THE PLOT of ground of about one acre, together with the stone church known as the Presbyterian Church; this property would make a most valuable site for any manufacturing business, having a front on the River. Apply to A. MCILRAVY, Cold Springs, or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 103 Broadway.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

THE FINEST HOTEL SITE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Situated at head of Lynn Beach, opposite Swampscott; seven minutes' walk from Eastern Railroad station, twenty minutes by cars (with horse railroad and steam-boat lines) to Boston; contains three to eight acres, (as desired,) fronting 300 feet on the sea, bounded on two sides by Nahant and Beach sts., (the only avenues leading to the Beach and Nahant,) commanding an unobstructed horizon view of 100 miles in extent, including Boston and surrounding cities, forts and islands of the harbor, South Shore, Nahant, Lynn, Swampscott and Massachusetts Bay. The Beach is two miles long, runs out 900 feet, affording unequaled facilities for bathing and driving. Address JOHN F. WOODBURY, Lynn, Mass.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—"WESTCHESTER COUNTY."

Five beautiful Swiss cottages, containing about nine rooms, at "Larchmont Manor," a beautiful private park of 300 acres (formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq.,) situate midway between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. The property has one and one-half mile's frontage upon the Sound; is laid out in drives and walks; distant one and one-quarter miles from New-Haven Railroad Depot, with which it is connected by private horse railway. The property is the finest, without exception, accessible to New-York. The cottages for sale are located with water front; splendid fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire of E. PHALON, No. 545 Broadway, or Mr. W. L. BARKER, "Larchmont Manor," Mamaroneck.

COUNTRY HOMES AT WASHINGTONville, Orange County, N. Y.—A fine country residence of modern style, new barn and out-buildings with about two acres of land.
A beautiful cottage house—A French roof house, large and delightfully located.
A dwelling on Main-st., suitable for dwelling or for business purposes either.
The above are located in one of the most beautiful villages of this State, about two hours' ride from New-York City, in a region unsurpassed for its healthfulness and the beauty of its scenery. Can be purchased at a bargain. Also a desirable country residence, with eight acres of land, five minutes' walk from Bethlehem Church.
For further particulars apply to ALLEN H. STILL, Blooming Grove, New-York.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, combining unusual attractions, facilities and advantages, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Forty-five minutes from New-York; two roads, near depots; fifty trains; trip tickets, 25 cents; yearly, $65. Large lot, with bearing small and large fruits, flowers, lawn, &c.; stable if desired. House roomy and convenient; furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; improving locality; worth $15,000; will be sacrificed for much less; one-third cash down. Apply for permits at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to VILLA PROPERTY, Box No. 123 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, two miles north of New-Hamburg, the residence and farm known as the Clinton Point Farm, celebrated not only for the fertility of its soil, but for grandeur and beauty; must be seen to be appreciated; will sell with the house either fifty or any part of 300 acres of land, at a low price and upon easy terms; the mansion, gardener's cottage, farm-house, graperies, hot-house, lodge at entrance, barns, and all other buildings in perfect order; will take in payment New-York or Brooklyn City property. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE.—A NEW fine four-story brown-stone house on Madison-av., one block from the Park; hard-wood finished to the second story; gas-fixtures, carpets, burglar-alarm, shades; and the fine furniture, if wanted—for a country home of about five acres. The New-Haven Road preferred. Price not over $15,000. Will take mortgage for difference. Call on or address WILLIAM GEE, corner Elm and Franklin-sts., New-Haven Railroad Buildings.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH twenty acres of land, in the splendid village of Flushing, Long Island; fine view of the bay; good for speculation purposes, having streets and avenues on all sides; nothing to be compared to it on Long Island; will be sold or exchanged at a bargain. J. L. STEELE, Main-st., Flushing; or JAMES NOBLE, No. 424 West 25th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE valuable plot of ground, with the buildings, on the north-west corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.; well located for hotel or any other business purpose. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 94 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Aymar Cater, Esq., in Townsend-av., Clifton, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; well built, in good order, with hot and cold water, bath and closet, and three lots of land. The purchaser can buy the furniture at a valuation. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., at a bargain—A stone house, with 10 rooms, gas, water, bath-room, &c., all in good order; good garden. Address OWNER, Box No. 4,806 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ONLY ONE-HALF CASH.—FARM AND country residence combined, near Harlem Railroad, at a great bargain. Particulars in Saturday's Tribune. OWNER at Crook's Hotel.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 57 Nassau-st. Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE.—All seeking homes in this delightful and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PRESTON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

PERTH AMBOY,

THE GREAT RAILROAD CENTRE OF NEW-JERSEY.

300 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

MONDAY, JULY 1.

NOT FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION.

No town suburban to New-York offers better inducements to those desiring homes. Situated on Raritan Bay, where the Arthur Kull and Raritan River enter the same, on high ground, with commanding water and landscape views; free from all malarious diseases, one hour from the City by railroad or steam-boat, and with a present and prospective railroad communication with different sections of the country unequaled by any point within fifty miles of New-York City.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 10½ A. M. on day of sale, stopping at Market-st., Newark, Elizabeth, Linden, Rahway and Woodbridge.

For maps and free passes apply to
R. T. ARNOLD, No. 96 Liberty-st.,
or to the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AT LONG BRANCH, near the West Hotel, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 10 A. M. Take the Plymouth Rock, at 6:45 A. M., from foot of Murray-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

WESTCHESTER.—TO RENT, FURNISHED—Evanside, the summer residence of Mr. Robert Gordon, situated about half a mile east of the Bronxville depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the house is well furnished, the garden and grounds in beautiful order, and the ice-house filled. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 103 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—At Morristown, N. J.; fine location, good shade, convenient to stores and cars; half an acre; furniture new, and house newly painted; rent moderate; until September or October. Address HERRICK, No. 17 Murray-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED COTTAGE to let, near Mansion, on Chelsea-av., 300 feet from sea; all conveniences; will let low to good tenant. Apply to the owner, AUGUSTUS A. LEVEY, No. 194 William-st.

AT YONKERS, FURNISHED, TWO COTtages, near the Hudson River, nine rooms; modern improvements, &c.; for season or year; cheap.
JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AT HUDSON, FOUR HOURS FROM New-York by Hudson River Railroad, a floor of six rooms, with all modern conveniences, unfurnished, the owner occupying the balance of the house; five minutes' walk from the depot, stores and hotels; house first class, and view embraces the river, Catskill and Berkshire Mountains; rent, $300 per annum, or $200 for four months. Address Post-office Box No. 25, Hudson, N. Y.

SOMERVILLE, CENTRAL RAILROAD, New-Jersey; beautiful dwelling, slate roof, stone cap chimneys, ten rooms, water upstairs, stationary tubs, one acre; lawn, flowers, hedge, evergreens, &c.; mild climate, rural scenery; ten minutes' walk from depot and village, country freedom with town conveniences; for summer, $275; till 1st May, $450, with privilege of purchase, $4,500. Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, an exceedingly comfortable, pleasant, unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry and furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year.
J. B. ELLIOTT, No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whom subscriptions of 230 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

10 PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At [illegible] per cent. and interest.

Coupons of the International payable April and October. Of the Great Northern, January and July.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road; 90 miles of the International, extending from Hearne to Palestine, and 140 miles of the Great Northern Road, extending from Columbia, on the Brazos River, through Houston to Stella, are finished and in operation. The Great Northern will soon be completed to Palestine, the point of junction with the International; and the International to Longview and Jefferson, the junctions with the Texas Pacific Roads.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the two Companies can be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 3 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 12.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the offices of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, } Trustees.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS

For sale, below par, by
THOS. P. ELLIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 3 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN Bridge Company,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 per cent. July 15, 1872.
25 per cent. Aug. 1, 1872.
25 per cent. Sept. 1, 1872.
25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July [illegible], or as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,050.97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,950,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country, to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 33,187 feet of bridges, 33 turning tables, and 14 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482.14, or at the rate of $224,089.28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage

LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,

YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE,

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

This road has now been in process of reconstruction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Auburn to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L D. DAVIS.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.

Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $250,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the Scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, June 5, 1872.

THIS COMPANY WILL CONVERT its "Consolidation Certificates" into Capital Stock, at par, by issuing one share of Capital Stock for each $100 in amount of such Certificates.

The conversion will be made on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, next, at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, upon the presentation and surrender of the "Consolidation Certificates."

When such certificates for amounts other than even hundreds of dollars are presented, new "Consolidation Certificates" for the fractional parts will be issued, and these may be combined to make even hundreds. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchange for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A Desirable Investment.

A New Outlet for the Bituminous and Block Coal of Indiana.

An Undoubted Security

PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND 9¼ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

THEY BEAR

8 Per Cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI,
SEVEN PER CENT.,
FREE OF TAX,
SECOND
MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 92 to 93. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent. more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8¼ per cent. income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Bond for sale at 80 and interest on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the third largest road in New-York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

At 80 and interest they give about 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM income on the amount invested, and by a rise to par would pay 25 PER CENT. PROFIT.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CT. BONDS,

ISSUED BY VARIOUS TOWNS.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
NEW LOAN.
Free of Government tax.
FOR SALE
AT PAR.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., July 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,164,[illegible]
Stock investments		[illegible]
Amount loaned on public stocks		105,[illegible]
Real estate, cost $[illegible]		62,[illegible]
Market value, $75,000.		
Standing on books at $[illegible]		
Cash		467,[illegible]
Accrued interest and premium on stock		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible],744 [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors—		
Principal	$5,877,[illegible]	
Interest, accredited for 1st July, 1872	234,[illegible]	$6,112,[illegible]
Excess of assets over liabilities		576,[illegible]
Total		$[illegible],744 [illegible]

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1872.
W. W. LYON,
Notary Public, New-York County.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, the following-named persons were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

W. C. PIERREPONT,	JOHN T. DENNY,
MARCELLUS MASSEY,	GARDNER COLBY,
C. SABRISKIE, JR.,	JOHN S. BARLOW,
MOSES TAYLOR,	T. H. CAMP,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	S. D. HUNGERFORD,
WM. E. DODGE,	THEODORE IRWIN,

WM. M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were duly elected:

A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. will be paid on and after the 15th July, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank in this City, and at the Company's Office, Watertown, N. Y., to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will remain closed to day of payment.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 420 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Open daily from 10 to 3 and Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest from first of every month. Dividends in January and July. Deposits before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President—Wm. P. Buckmaster, 252 West 25th-st.
Vice Presidents—Bowen [illegible], [illegible] Nos. 31 to 35 Gold-st., and John H. Waydell, shipping merchant and owner, No. 21 Old-slip.
Secretary—E. R. Kennedy, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 380 Broadway.
Auditor—Daniel D. Earle, merchant, of E. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 387 and 389 Broadway.
Attorney and Counsel—Eugene Smith, 23 Nassau-st.
Alanson T. Briggs, cooper, Rutgers, Cherry, Water and South sts.
Benjamin F. Britton, merchant, of Chapman, Smith & Britton, Nos. 70 and 72 Worth-st.
John F. Cook, provision broker, of Cook & Hodge, No. 115 Broad-street.
John Garner, grocer, No. 324 Grand-st.
George G. Hallock, real estate, 253 East Broadway.
Mahlon T. Hewitt, retired merchant, No. 139 Gates-av., Brooklyn.
Samuel L. Kennedy, collector, No. 82 South-st.
Manning Merrill, merchant, of Chas. Merrill & Sons, corner Grand and Lewis sts.
James Murphy, proprietor Quintard Iron Works, East 11th-st.
Wm. M. Pratt, physician, No. 73 East Broadway.
Simon Bossman, merchant, No. 296 2d-st.
George C. Scofield, merchant, No. 149 Duane-st.
Stephen D. [illegible], of R. Hoe & Co.
Maurice J. Walsh, stevedore, West-st. and Fort King.
Augustus W. Wehman, druggist, corner Division and Orchard sts.
Jacob A. Westervelt, Ex-Mayor, No. 12 2d-av.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

The bank will be open daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Mondays will continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City. A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Gen. B. W. BRICE....Late Chief Pay-master, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH........Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY....Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON, Ass't Sec. United States Treasury.
L. E. TUTTLE.....Ass't Treasurer of the United States.

New-York City.

WM. C. BRYANT.......................The Evening Post.
R. R. GRAVES.......................R. R. Graves & Co.
Rev. H. H. GARNET, D. D. Pastor Shiloh Pres. Church.
WALTER T. HATCH....................W. T. Hatch & Sons.
SAMUEL HOLMES....Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT.......................Seth B. Hunt & Co.
EDGAR KETCHUM....................Commissioner at Law.
R. A. LAMBERT...Pres. Craftsman's Life Assur'ce Co.
E. P. SMITH.........................No. 59 Reade-st.
Rev. GEO. WHIPPLE, Sec. Am. Missionary Association.

Boston.

Hon. WM. CLAFLIN....Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

Bank Hours—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 22. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

On deposits made on or before July 20 interest will commence July 1.

1872. July interest payable on and after MONDAY, July 22, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits and withdrawals may be made any day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.
Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 and 3 THIRD-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 17, on all sums entitled thereto, or, if not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, as a deposit of that date.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-third Semi-annual Dividend, on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15, 1872.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

1872. JULY INTEREST.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $500, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after July 15.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal; money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICK,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Interest—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISKE, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 15, on all sums entitled thereto, or, if not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1 as a deposit of that date.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

Money deposited before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
E. T. BACKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

SUN BUILDING, 166 NASSAU-ST.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Interest commences on the first of every month, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6 o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., New-York.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 1, 1872.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $10,391,417 43.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Passengers booked and forwarded at and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America at safety, rapidity, comfortability and cheapness as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS. WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Cadiz.....July 6 | Tarifa.....July 3
Australia.....July 13 | Iowa.....July 10
Columbia.....July 20 | Britannia.....July 17
Iona.....July 27 | Asia.....July 24
Angle.....Aug. 3 | Olympus.....July 31
Tarifa.....Aug. 10 | Oklahoma.....Aug. 7

All seven from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $70 and $75; excursion tickets, $100; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates for friends to join them from abroad. Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

The new steamer TRINACRIA sails WEDNESDAY, July 3. The new steamer CALIFORNIA sails SATURDAY, July 6. Excursionists and passengers to Europe will consult their own interests by patronizing these fine steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. Apply on board steamers at Pier No. 20 North River, or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROS.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....July 6, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....July 13, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC (Full).....July 20, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES.—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For further information of sailing and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York, or both of lading, inside Brooklyn Docks, Jersey City.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
The A 1 iron English-built clipper ship
DELLBEE, ALGOA,
W. S. WILLIAMS, Commander,
having very superior accommodations for first-class passengers will be dispatched hence to Liverpool on Saturday, July 6.
For passage rates, $75, apply to
J. H. SPARKS, Agent,
No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, July 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 20, 3 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	$80	To London	30
To Paris	$90	To Paris	40
To Hamburg	$90	To Hamburg	40

Tickets also forwarded to Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....DUERMOT.....Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.....BOURSAN.....Saturday, Aug. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$115 | Second cabin.....$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe will find the elegance of the line, avoid both trouble by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND REVERPOOL, FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, July 6, at 4 P. M.
ENGLAND, ADDEYS.....Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, GRIFFIN.....Saturday, July 27, at 10 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GANDER.....Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
BERIN, LAWSON.....Wednesday, July 17, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency.
Steerage.....$28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $28, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 45 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....July 3, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....July 10, at 4 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. WHITNEY.....July 17, at 5 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITNEY.....July 24, at 7 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 7.
Cabin passage, $75 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Pier 45 N. R.

FOR SAVANNAH, FLA., AND THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
RESOLUTE, Capt. CROWELL.....WEDNESDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 6 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON.....SATURDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN.....WEDNESDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 West-st.
Insurance by this line at ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATE.
Through accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and Bills of Lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and Bills of Lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
C. M. SWENE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 20 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 22 Broadway.

SCHEDULE LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line.
Leaving Pier 4 N. R. Est. at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Commander.....Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only).....Tues., July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, Dexter.....Saturday, July 20
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
F. ALEMANY & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR BREMEN, N. F.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's
NORD CASTLE, Capt. F. W. DIMOCK, will sail on THURSDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
F. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.
Passports, United States and Colonial, obtained by
J. F. JONES, Passport Agent,
No. 1 Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S ROUTE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND MANILA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave this port on the 5th and 20th of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 15—Steamer BEIJING (STAR), Capt. H. L. Conrad, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Havana, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco and Manzanillo.
Mail for Belize, Honduras, Salt Lake, Mazatlan and South Pacific ports, by freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 12.
An extra steamer will leave San Francisco July 10, 1872, for Japan and China. Rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. B. RAY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEB.....July 2
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEMADE.....Aug. 2
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. BOWES.....Sept. 2
These splendid steamers unite the delightful trip and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. The accommodations for cabin passengers are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. A. CURTIS, July 4.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. B. MORTON, July 11.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. S. BAKER, July 18.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger Depot in New-York, foot of Chambers-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 38 North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.
TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.
8:30 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:15 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
Returning, leave Ellenville at 8:55 A. M. and 2:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 6:20 P. M.; leave Liberty Falls, 8:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:55 A. M. and 5:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 6:20 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., and 10:35 A. M.
JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. R. WEBB, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
9:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
9:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridgehampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
10:00 A. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
1:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express Train.
5:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
6:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
6:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
9:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later.
Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st. East River, at 8:40 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M. Return tickets 75 cents.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
Rockaway trains will connect at Ocean Point with Stage to and from Woodsburgh.
JNO. E. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
6.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
8.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
FOR SARATOGA.—The special drawing-room trains will be resumed on Saturday, P. M., 22d inst., and leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 2:40 P. M., reaching Saratoga at 2:50 and 9:40 P. M.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.
8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:40 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.
All trains connect the 4:30 connecting Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 8:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.
Leave Pier No. 63, North River, with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 63, North River, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—PLYMOUTH ROCK, 8:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:00 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.
The 8:45, 9:00 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the 8:45 for Monmouth Beach.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips in boats, 25 cents.
G. W. TERWILLEY,
General Manager, No. 128 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 63.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.
NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.
On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave New-York foot of Jersey-st. Hoboken Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 125-st., junction Broadway and 4th-av.
And also "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 356 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES,
Boarding-houses and private families wanting first-class help, for City or country, can be suited immediately with good, reliable help, at moderate wages, at WALKER'S, No. 105 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 20 4TH-AV.—ALL kinds provided or available, including help of all kinds, suited, and all American, English, German, Scotch, French cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, housekeepers, laundresses, housewatchers and young girls.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 28 4TH-AV., near 22d-st. (formerly with Beckett, 4th-av.), will be found a number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Colored, for City and country.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant German woman; very respectable; game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; side dishes, &c.; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A DOCILE SITUATION BY A VERY respectable German woman and first-class cook; understands French cooking in all its branches; pastry, jellies, &c.; also clear starching; best of references; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN; a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; baking, and starching, &c.; has excellent references; no objection to go country. Apply at No. 360 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as cook; good City reference. Call at No. 331 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TWO sisters, who lived as cook in London; the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 148 4th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; also an excellent pastry cook; best of references. Call at office, No. 771 6th-av., near 45th-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook or wash cook; will assist with washing and ironing, if required; excellent references. Apply at present employers, No. 178 8th-av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; is reliable and fully competent to take high charge; City or country. Inquire at No. 67 8th-av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 301 8th-av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; good reference. Call at No. 127 Mercer-st., or P. O. Box 4,

COOK.—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL AS cook in a private family; excellent references. Apply at 30 East Houston-street, second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTable young girl, willing to do sewing and assist in the laundry; good reference. Apply at a private house, No. 62 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls, one as cook; is an excellent baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress and to do the washing together. City references; City or country. Call at No. 324 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a Protestant young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; good hairdresser; country or City; prefers the country. Apply at No. 324 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAIDS.—IN A HOTEL AS City chambermaids, by two first-class English girls, recently arrived; good references. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ALERT young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in the washing; good references. Call at No. 356 West 37th-st., near Tenth-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references given. Can go soon for any days, at No. 18 West 126th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WANTED, A FIRST-class dress-maker; one who is competent to take charge of a work-room in the fall when dress-maker work is done. Call at No. 66 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and experienced, constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's, 104 Lexington-av. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AN AMERICAN lady of intelligence and refinement desires some honorable employment; is not afraid of work; would like charge of a gentleman's household, or as governess or some responsible position in some large establishment or first-class hotel; unexceptionable references given. Apply at No. 129 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADIES' MAIDS AND GOVERNESSES.—French, German and English; first-class cooks, French, German and English; first-class waiters, male and female. Call at the French Office, No. 651 6th-av.; branch new house.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children and sew; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call or address No. 311 West 15th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine ironing and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has three years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a first-class Protestant; understands her business in all its branches, fitting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent to undertake in every way; City or country; best possible references. Apply at 79 French Office, No. 651 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as laundress; understands polishing, fluting, &c.; can give satisfactory references; City or country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPETent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and sewer; is a good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; is neat and capable; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress situation by a Protestant German young woman; very respectable; good seamstress; has had experienced nurse; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or grown children; can speak French to children; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 303 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make; experienced nurse; can take charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle, or growing children; country or City. Call at No. 328 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman; a situation as nurse; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address at No. 158 West 32d-st., second floor.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as nurse; fully understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by hand; good reference. Apply at No. 700 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; excellent City references. Apply at No. 132 West 16th-st.

SERVANTS
OF ALL NATIONS, FOR CITY OR COUNTRY, Protestant and Catholic, on short notice, at
S. & E. V. ODELL'S
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver; getting up laces, &c.; has five years' reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WASHING, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED Laundress to go out by the day, or would do house-cleaning. Apply at No. 422 East 15th-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—IN A BAKERY, OR ICE-CREAM saloon, a situation by an English woman, who understands her business, and is of good address; country or City. Apply at No. 67 2d-av., corner 13th-st.

HALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman and groom; he understand milking, be sober and willing to make himself generally useful, and come well recommended; an American or colored preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 40 Bond-st.
JAS. C. HOLDEN, No. 108 John-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, as coachman, in the country; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can milk; no objection to work in garden; best references from present employer. Call or address No. 448 West 27th-st., opposite stables.

COACHMAN, &c.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG man, thoroughly competent, desires a situation as a gentleman's place; good driver, groom, and gardener; unexceptionable City references; moderate wages accepted. Call or address HARRY, No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 12.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, in the country; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can milk; no objection to work in garden; best of City references. Call or address at No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced English coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; can be unexceptionable City references, which will be given; country or City. Call or address Z., at carriage warerooms, 251-3-5, and 253-5-7, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman; has been used to horses; understands his business thoroughly; cause of leaving family going to Europe; three years' reference from present employer. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—AN ACTIVE, SOBER YOUNG man desires a situation as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening, and is willing to make himself useful; has good recommendations. Apply as soon as possible, at 207 Bleecker-st., near Sixth-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman; one who understands his business thoroughly; a perfect driver; skillful with horses, and trustworthy in every respect. Best of City references. Address G. V., No. 146 West 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent man; can be highly recommended by his employers; can produce the best City references. Address Z. D., Up-Town Times Office, No. 541 West 125th-st.

COACHMEN.—BY TWO VERY RESPECTable young men; best of references; will work in garden if required. Apply at No. 407 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN a private family; unexceptionable City references, which will be given; no objection from last employer. Call or address for two days, H., in the store, No. 1,349 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN to cook, wash and iron in a small family living in the country. Apply at No. 38 Bowling-green.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—TRAVELERS or others who are accustomed to take orders for sports goods throughout the United States. Full particulars required from applicants as to the business they have represented and traveled for, which will be held sacred and confidential. Address P. S., care W. W. SHARPE & CO., Bribery Building, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL (ONLY) to sew and do light work; must be willing to make herself useful; good home to a reputable girl; and good home to a reputable girl. Apply between 9 and 12 today, or G. MENNEDY, No. 27 Park-place, corner Church-st.

WANTED—SERVANTS FOR SEVERAL nice places, City and country, at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 28 4th-av., near 22d-st., formerly with Beckett, 4th-av.

GROCERIES, &c.

TEXAS SQUAT GRASS.—A FRESH SUPPLY of the celebrated cement roof felt, just up from the New-York and Texas Seed Company, for sale in the trade at No. 16 Cliff-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.
This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The beauty and easiness of its approaches, the salubrity of the atmosphere, the facilities for travel and the variety of the amusements with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country.
SYLVANUS COBB, JR., Proprietor.
MITHERO THE PROPRIETOR OF CONGRESS WEST-POINT HOTEL.
Communication from New-York by steamers foot of Vesey and Jones sts. and 8 P. M. foot of Harrison-st., by Yonkers, thence to Nyack; connecting with ferry to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Rockland, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the proprietor at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.
CHARLES E. HURRAY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best macadamized road in the country, and reached in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over more than 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times cooler by several degrees than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1 to Oct. 1. Stages meet every train at Catskill for Tannersville, Haines Falls, Palenville, Catskill, and intermediate points. Carriages will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains at the Hudson River Railroad, and the Boat from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.
The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Time table and with full information, will be sent on application. Take morning train Railroad of Long Island from Hunterspoint, 4 A. M. and 3 P. M.; South-st., Williamsburg, and 4 P. M. from Atlantic-st. Tickets and baggage checked to hotel. Information with the City gas-lighted passed by any place in the country. Address the management at Babylon.
D. S. & S. SAMMIS, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOTEL,
Late Continental,
LONG BRANCH.
Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen; apartments can be engaged at Sherbrooke House, New-York and Clarendon, Saratoga.
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

WOODBRIDGE PAVILION,
Woodbridge, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; is connected by South-side Railroad of Long Island Railroad; trains leave daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodbaugh.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.
Accommodates 100 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air; no bar; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address
F. POULIES,
STROUDSBURG, PENN.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.
First-class house, newly furnished throughout, the location, one of the finest on the Hudson. City by boat from Spring-st., 10, 2, 4½; from 34th-st. 10½, 2½, 4½. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 241 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.
Englewood, N. J., now open for the season; four hours miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steamboat. L. F. RIDER, Propr.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; 20 DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating climate, romantic scenery, commodious and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P., A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old established office, No. 6 West 45th-st., New-York City.

MIANGOUS HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island, L. I. SEYMOUR CORWIN, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for visitors. Jamesport is beautifully located on high ground, 100 feet from the ocean; Peconic Bay, convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; sailing, fishing, bathing, shooting, and drives second to no other on the island.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, Conn., is now open for the Summer season. THE BOYNTON HOUSE, NEW-PROVIDENCE, N. P., Bahamas, will open for the Winter season Nov. 1. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor; JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 78 Broadway.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms moderate. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

DEBRASTER HOUSE, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—Specially arranged for families; spacious grounds, shady and retired; no bar; stages run to beach and cars. Address R. DOWNS, Long Branch.

SUMMER RESORT.—UP THE HUDSON, near Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ALBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

MISS PARKHURST'S SUMMER Boarding House, Newburgh, N. Y.—Location on high ground overlooking the city, with river view to W. Terms, $7 to $10 per week. Large grounds, shaded; ten minutes' walk from the ferry and depot.

SEABRIGHT, LONG BRANCH LINE.—Shaded grounds; large house; private family; bountiful table; City style; moderate prices; surf and still bathing, boating, &c.; elegant drives. Apply at No. 14 East 16th-st.

TERRACE HALL, RAMAPO, N. Y.—One Hour and a half via Erie Railway; terms reasonable, and the best of City references. Proprietor, H. FOSTER, late Rockwood Springs.

VERMONT SUMMER HOUSE, POULTNEY, VT. Rev. J. EDEMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen.
D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

LEWIS VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., on the Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address F. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—THE WELL-KNOWN Bainbridge cottages are open for the season. Apply on the premises for particulars.

MANSION HOUSE OPENS JUNE 1.—Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor, Long Branch, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22th day of June, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM SCHMIDT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at No. 1 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, register, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. FOLGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the office of the Registrar, No. 48 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord, A. D. 1872.
To the creditors of Henry C.

HOT WEATHER.

A Few Facts About the Present Heated Term.

Terrible Rise in the Thermometer—Hot Streets and Blistering Pavements—Sufferings of the Car-Horses—How the People Bear It—Sun-Strokes.

Heat! How it afflicts humanity. Whether it be from the fierce wrath of furnace flame when the fireman tosses in the fuel till the tongues of fire leap and drive him from his post, or in the tropics, where the sun sends down burning, blinding, scorching rays, that kill both life and vegetation, it is alike terrible. While the mellow air of the Spring season and the gentle rays of the sun, nourish vegetation and infuse new life into animate beings, the Summer solstice parches verdure and weeds out the weakest lives. There is need for those who reside in the close confines of the City to seek cool retreats by the sea-shore, among the mountains, in sequestered localities, where vitiated atmospheres and intense heat do not combine to propagate disease and summon the visits of the sixth destroyer. There are many possessing means and leisure who seek such resorts, and only return when the heated season is past. There are others having little time and less money, who brave the long list of epidemics while remaining at their posts. Still others, having both means and inclination, are unable to go, and roast and simmer in their brick and iron habitations.

Yesterday the sun rose, seemingly, with more vigor and radiance than on the previous day, and soon aroused those who were prone to linger in the realms of dream-land. There was such manifest meaning in the summons of the great orb, that thousands upon thousands hasted to obey their behest long before the usual hour for the greater part of the population of the City was either alive, and on the way to cool resorts, or lounging about, vainly attempting to discover frigidity somewhere in their dwellings. Fat men, with perspiring faces, descended to cellars, and in their cool confines sat in capacious easy-chairs, vainly endeavoring to draw the cork of some bottle whose thick cobwebs and obscure glass denoted the great age of the contents. Lean men and women sat about in very light costumes. Church-goers carefully donned drapery, the greatest recommendation of which was its lightness and immaculate purity, and, spreading umbrellas and parasols, meandered away toward the sanctuary. Pleasure-seekers avoided the street-cars and patronized the steamers which fly unceasingly to and from the noted resorts of the Bay, ocean and rivers. Teutons with stolid faces and phlegmatic temperaments, wiping away moisture with huge handkerchiefs, imbibed lager in the various beer-gardens of the Metropolis, many of them accompanied by their wives. As the thermometer rose the quantity of lager drank increased in a like ratio, and the levee of inebriation expanded correspondingly. Every one seemed to avoid exertion as much as possible, and additional warmth to the atmosphere, and stay fire in Gotham's street during the morning, instead of running toward the conflagration, as is the usual custom, the spirit of curiosity was so quenched that the greater part of the people in the vicinity at the time of the outbreak actually neglected to send Mr. Minister Bigelow, family, chairs sang lauly, and Sunday-school teachers who did not stay away from their posts of duty entirely, in many cases impressed the juvenile mind but very vaguely with notions of duty, and spent more time in discussing the matter of the extraordinary heat than in aiding pupils into obeying the laws of Solomon. The horses attached to the street-cars moved slowly along over the blistering pavement with wet coats and imploring eyes; often unable to withstand such terrible heat, the poor creatures laid down and died, being rolled out of the way as they fell, fresh animals speedily taking their places. A very large number of horses on different lines of the City were lost in this manner, especially from 12 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The great animals in the menagerie at Central Park suffered extremely, especially those used to colder climates. Large tanks of water were kept constantly filled, and the hundreds of lions, with lolling tongues and bloodshot eyes, passed away the long and melting day. The elephants, chained to staples on the green, tore up the sod with their trunks, and carpeted their backs with the cool earth, presenting an extremely laughable spectacle. The large ostrich seemed perfectly at home in the separate inclosure, with no shade of tree or house, but stalked around in a way which put to shame the elegantly-dressed ladies looking on. It was in the narrow, winding, closely-built streets, down-town, where the rays of the sun collected and were reflected from the glossy pavement and painted bricks, that the heat was most oppressive and dangerous.

Those who have worked in or visited the fire-room of a steamer, and stood in front of the great furnace, with a blaze within as fuel is added, rendering the vicinity almost unbearable, may form an idea of the experience of the unfortunates whose paths led them down-town yesterday. The avenues, wider and more straight, afforded the very slight breeze prevailing an opportunity of lessening the discomforts of those further up-town. East and North Rivers were dotted with crafts crowded with people seeking to escape the intense heat, and the faster the steamers ran, the better were the passengers pleased. Sailing vessels lay with no wind to fill their canvas, rocking listlessly upon the changing tides, and the crews found it more oppressive than a tandem fire-man's shift. At 8 o'clock in the morning, the thermometer in the shade down-town stood at 78°. At 9 o'clock it stuck at 87°, at 12 o'clock it rose to 92°, and at 3½ P. M. it reached the highest point during the day, 96°. During the remaining portion of the afternoon it oscillated at intervals between 90° and, as there was a dead calm, the hours were terribly oppressive. The churches were thinly attended, although large numbers of citizens thronged the streets, avenues and parks in the evening.

JAMES MCINTYRE, living in a shanty at Seventh-street and First-avenue, was prostrated.

JOHN BAKER, of No. 64 Downing-street, was prostrated and died.

BRIDGET CURRAN died from sunstroke at her residence, One Hundred and Eleventh street, between First and Second avenues.

JAMES KENNALLY, of Sixty-first-street, near Third-avenue, was prostrated in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street.

THOMAS GRANT, ten years, of No. 61 Prince-street, was attacked with sunstroke while in Peck-slip, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

FRED. SOLOMON, of No. 270 Rivington-street, was found insensible at the corner of First-avenue and Eighth-street.

JOHN HASTINGS, of Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, employed at the Seventh-avenue Railroad Depot, was prostrated, and taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

The following record, taken at DICKINSON'S, drug-store, No. 5 Park-row, will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the week, as indicated by the thermometer: 3 A. M., 77½°; 6 A. M., 78°; 9 A. M., 89°; 12 M., 89°; 3 P. M., 92°; 6 P. M., 96°; 9 P. M., 85°; 12 M., 80°. Average temperature yesterday, 84¾°. Average temperature for the week, 77°.

TURF NOTES.

Echoes from Monmouth Park—Racing Prospects.

A very important error crept into our report of the Long Branch races yesterday. It was stated that Fadladeen's time in the mile dash was the "fastest ever run in the East, 1:46." It should have read, "In the fastest time ever made on this track, and one of the best races ever run in the East, with the weight," &c. Judge Curyea has made the fastest mile on all Eastern courses, at Saratoga, in 1870, viz., 1:45¾, carrying the same weight as Fadladeen.

The following have filled the of the Monmouth Park Association are to close on the 15th inst., viz.:

The Jersey Derby Sweepstakes, of $25 each, for colts and fillies, foals of 1871, with $1,500 added.

The Monmouth Oaks, a sweepstakes of $20 each, for fillies, foals of 1871.

The Mansion-house Stakes, of $50 each, play or pay, for four-year-old colts and fillies, foals of 1870; $1,000 added; two miles.

The Continental Hotel Stakes, of $50 each for colts and fillies, foals of 1871, $1,000 added; mile and three-quarters.

The West End Hotel Stakes—a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks—a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for fillies, foals of 1871, $1,000 added; a mile and three-quarters.

The Robbins Stakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, for colts and fillies, foals of 1871; two miles.

It is said that Mr. Morris Bacon was offered $1,000 for the stallion, W. H. Allen, after his win at Mystic Park, Boston, last week, when he made a record of 2:23¾ for himself. Allen has, thus far, proved the fastest stallion in the country, and Jay Gould will have to "come out," if his owner wishes the competition.

There seem to have a number of Arabian stallion in this country, as it appears that Col. Walker Jennifer, of Maryland, who is at present Inspector of Cavalry, in Egypt, recently purchased a beautiful specimen of the Arabian horse from the widow of a Bedouin Arab, and has shipped him to this port. The stallion has been named Ishmael Pacha, and it is the intention of his owner to breed him to the choicest thoroughbred mares in this country.

Mr. Belmont has purchased of the Alexander sale in Kentucky, a full brother to Gray Planet, and gave $1,200 for him. At the same sale Pierce Mason's yearling colt Gray Planet was knocked down to Kinchloe, and was sold for $1,000 before they could see the youngster.

The second day of the Long Branch Races is to-morrow, and the grand race for the Monmouth Cup between Lonerhelter and Harry Bassett will come off. Besides these two, there will probably be Monarchist, Nellie Rasson and Alroy at starters, and many bets have been made that the field will beat the two cracks, now that the charm has been dissolved that made McDaniel invincible. Who knows but that Nelly Rasson will repeat her performance of last year, when she beat the great favorites Stockwood and Express. There are two other great events on the programme for the day. The Hopeful Stakes for two-year olds will be run first, and as there are twenty-six entries a fine field of starters may be expected. Then comes the mile heat race, and probably Tuxmain and Littleton will renew their contest of the Jerome Park Meeting. Uncle John Harper says that McDaniel will not catch him again with a rotten stirrup-strap as experience has made him wise. The sport on this day is very attractive, and we shall not be surprised to see 40,000 people enjoying the course.

The second great trot between Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Henry and American Girl, takes place at Fleetwood Park on the 9th inst. The purse is $5,000.

ORDINATIONS.

A Priest and Deacon Ordained at the Church of the Transfiguration.

The Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, was crowded yesterday morning, on the occasion of the ordination of a priest and a number of deacons, who graduated in the Union Theological Seminary during the past year. At ½ o'clock services commenced, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of New-York, and Right Rev. C. TODD ROBERTSON, of Missouri, assisted by a number of ministers, having previously formed in the vestry, proceeded in solemn procession through the church to the altar, outside of which the graduates took their seats. The regular Episcopal service was then read, and immediately after the ceremony of ordination, according to the Protestant ritual, took place. The graduates being presented in the usual form, and having replied to the various prescribed interrogatories affecting scriptural belief, were invested with the powers and responsibilities of religious deacons. The candidate for the priesthood was then elected to undergo a similar test, having satisfactorily responded, was duly ordained minister. The last mentioned was Mr. WM. F. LEWIS, and the deacons were ALEXNON S. CRAPSEY, Wm. Reed Thomas, Hamilton Lee, Samuel Moran, Frederick Schroeder, Gustave C. Pumeker, Evelyn P. Barton, George E. Cranstoun, R. W. Rhinelander, Jr., and N. W. Wayne. The festival of the Eucharist was then partaken of, and Bishop ROBERTSON delivered a discourse on the duties of Christian ministers, selecting for his text the third chapter and twenty-eighth verse of Nehemiah, "From above the house-gate repaired the priests, every one over against his house." He observed that in entering the threshhold of the high calling of ministers of the Gospel, a few considerations of their duties and responsibilities, the labors inseparable from the ministerial life, the joys and happiness of a faithful service of God, might be appropriate and profitable. He referred to the deep, earnest feelings of mingled solicitude and distrust which he knew animated their breasts at that moment, and it was unnecessary to remind them that throughout their pastoral career their first thought and care should be for the welfare of their own spiritual charge. In ministerial life the ministry is frequently impeded in efficiency for a minister, was greatly impaired by spreading his efforts over many interests, and thus he was able to accomplish little. There was at times, perhaps, a narrowness of sympathy and comprehension in the great work which materially retarded its progress, but the Church put them in a position to be great and very useful men, generous and comprehensive in all their labors. Leaving a collegiate life and the fraternal advice there received, they were thrown into the world, where they would meet many close and intricate questions of religious belief, and by proper reading and study to amount the their purpose to attain such a thorough knowledge of the tenets of Christian faith as to keep their flock clear of the quicksands which now, perhaps, more than at any other period, surrounded the Church. He gave some excellent advice in regard to the selections of subjects for study, and in conclusion admonished them that though merit and intellectual worth might not be at once recognized, it would of necessity be eventually appreciated, and while being the chosen of God, they would be the respected of men. The services concluded with the benediction.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Views of Rev. J. Hyatt Smith—Protestantism and Popery Compared.

A sermon was preached last evening at the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Williamsburg, by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, who took for his text Deuteronomy, eleventh chapter, eighteenth to twenty-first verse: "Therefore lay up my words," &c. The preacher commenced by stating that he intended to repeat in substance what he had said two Sundays ago concerning the expulsion of the Bible from the schools of Hunter's Point. The decision of the Superintendent of the Hunter's Point Schools that the Bible was not to be read was received by the vicious party with great triumph. My heart was stirred when I heard of this, for I knew that it was an insult to the liberty of our land, for the Bible is the inheritance of all nations. The Bible is the source of all liberty; it gives strength to the body, it is the keystone of all law and is applicable to every condition in life. As you see the Bible is one of our national signs or symbols as the ark was that of the children of Israel. This is a day of Gospel liberty, but Papacy shuts the Bible while Protestantism opens it. A papist could not exist with a free Bible but Protestants open it wide to all. This has been the conflict from the earliest ages. Tyranny has always afraid of light; liberty always dreads darkness. The slaveholder did not dare to put the Bible into the hands of the poor negroes for it would have taught them what liberty meant, and now the priests dare not put "the Book" into the hands of the common people because it would teach them liberty. The Bible is the royal child of our Republic—the book that our fathers read and studied while struggling for their independence—and yet it has been expelled from some of our seats of learning. Why? Because it is a "sectarian book." Have we no other sectarian books in our schools? Have we not histories of England? Surely the Bible is full of teachings and historical records of more importance than any so-called secular book.

The demand of all Protestants today is, that the Book shall remain in our schools. If the law says "no," let us peaceably and kindly stir up the people to enact a better law, and put the Bible back where it ought to be. Let us defend this right as all heards of American citizens. If this one of our liberties is allowed to be trampled to the dust, who can say how long it will be before all our most valued privileges are taken away from us.

Burglars Captured—A Haul by Capt. Byrnes.

On the night of June 25, the Chinese and Japanese goods store of A. VANTINE & Co., No. 816 Broadway, was entered by burglars, and several thousand dollars worth of fine goods were taken. The portion of Broadway in which this store is located is in the Twenty-fifth Precinct, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., and in the Fifteenth Precinct from 6 P. M. until 8 A. M., and this transaction made Capt. BYRNES responsible. Nothing after heard in Wooster-street, and while there he saw a stranger approaching with the horses on a walk. The coach appeared to be loaded, and as it passed him the Captain saw a trunk lashed on to the rumble. The coach went down Wooster to Bleecker st., up Bleecker to Greene, and then stopped, the Captain following. He accosted the driver, GEORGE CRAWFORD, of No. 2 Wooster Tenement-house, who did not give satisfactory replies, saying that his passenger was on the way to the Hartford boat, and had stopped to get something to drink. The Captain opened the door of the coach, and found that the vehicle was filled with goods of VANTINE'S goods, except $200 worth, was recovered. Meantime Detective HENDERSON had arrested JAMES CARROLL, of No. 236 West Twenty-ninth-street, who was found in the same neighborhood with a trunk in his possession. Both were arraigned before Justice KOCH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and were remanded to the Station-house for further examination.

The Bankers' Bowling Scores—Almost a Row.

Both the journeyman and "boss" barbers' unions met at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms yesterday. It appeared that the employers recently appointed a committee to wait upon the journeymen, offering them a compromise in reference to their rule for the reduction of the hours of work, adding one hour to each on Saturday night's work and Sunday morning, which the journeymen rejected. This morning the journeymen appointed a committee to wait upon the employers, offering that one hour should be added either to Saturday's work or on Sunday's. This compromise was rejected by the employers. The Journeymen's Committee was recalled and informed of the action taken. Some sarcastic remarks made by the chairman of the Journeymen's Committee, Mr. HEUPEL, was taken as an insult, and a scene of confusion and excitement ensued, and a row was only prevented by the speedy withdrawal of the Journeymen. The confusion and excitement at the journeymen's meeting was not less when the Committee returned, reporting the treatment they had received at the hands of the employers, which was denounced as brutal, and a resolution was passed amid great excitement, declaring that they will remain firm in their struggle against

SABBATH-BREAKING.

Quarrels and Shooting Affrays Among the Roughs.

The Swamp and Shady Side Gangs at Open Warfare—A Battle in the City Hall Park—Three Persons Shot.

Yesterday afternoon, as MICHAEL HAYES, JAMES DRISCO, and several other members of a Fourth Ward gang of rowdies, were sitting on the steps near the Hall of Records, a member of the "Swamp Gang" came up, and, cursed by a beatink received on Saturday at their hands, pitched into them with a view of avenging the injuries suffered at their hands. As they approached DRISCO threatened to shoot any one who laid hands on him. JAMES HUGHES immediately grappled with him and attempted to wrench away the pistol. A struggle ensued, and some one fired three shots, one of which took effect in DRISCO'S back, inflicting a dangerous wound, another penetrated the upper arm of WILLIAM MCCAFFREY, inflicting a slight wound. The third shot struck JAMES DAWSON, an old man, who was sitting on one of the benches in the Park, in the calf of the leg, inflicting a severe wound. Officer O'SULLIVAN, of the Fourth Precinct, attempted to arrest DRISCO, who threatened to shoot him. The officer drew a revolver, and took him into custody. The person who it is supposed fired the shots ran away, and succeeded in making his escape; but Dr. Bauge, of Park Hospital, gave a full description of him to the Police. The latter believe the man to be MICHAEL HAYES, of Fourth Ward notoriety. The wounded men were taken into Park Hospital, and their wounds dressed by Drs. AMADILE and BRUCE. MCCAFFREY and DUFFEY were able to walk to Oak-street Station-house, where a charge was preferred against DRISCO, who was locked up. DRISCO denied having anything to do with the shooting, although two barrels of his revolver were found empty. He claims that he drew his revolver in self-defense, and said, he was in danger of his life from the gang. He also said he did not see the man fire the shots which took effect upon the members of the gang and Mr. DAWSON, of Park-row.

DORA COHEN, of No. 172 Division-street, was kicked and brutally beaten on Saturday evening by CHARLES WILLIAMSON, who was arrested, and on being arraigned at Essex Market yesterday, was held to await the result of the woman's injuries.

During an affray in a bar-room at the dock of Whitehall-street, yesterday morning, JAMES HERNING, of No. 691 Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, was struck on the head with a pitcher, and severely injured, by an unknown man.

GEORGE O'BRIEN, of No. 173 Monroe-street, was severely stabbed over the right eye, during a fight with an unknown man, at the corner of Monroe and Montgomery streets, yesterday morning.

ANNIE FLAGG, living in the Bowery near Bayard-street, was found insensible at the corner of Broome and Mott streets, yesterday morning. She said her husband and kicked her until she was insensible and then jumped on a Third-avenue car and escaped.

During an affray in a basement eating saloon at the corner of Baxter-street and the Bowery, early yesterday morning, PATRICK LEE, of No. 258 Fifth-street, was struck on the head with a bottle and severely injured.

JOHN CASEY, a watchman on Pier No. 40 North River, was assaulted four times in the face and face, by THOMAS COLLINS, a laborer on the same pier, because CASEY would not allow COLLINS to go on the pier while smoking. CASEY, who is badly injured, was taken to the Park Hospital, and COLLINS was locked up in the Leonard-street Station-house.

JOHN COLLINS, of No. 1 East Fifteenth-street, and TIMOTHY BAINE, of East Fifteenth-street, quarreled at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue A, yesterday, when BAINE drew a knife and stabbed MCGLINN in the left side, wounding him dangerously. BAINE escaped. MCGLINN was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

During a quarrel in front of his residence, last night, GEORGE DONALDSON, of No. 63 Leroy-street, was struck on the head and severely wounded by AUGUST OWENS, of No. 6 Jones-street, who was arrested.

SARAH DERRY, of No. 36 Vandam-st., quarreled with CELIA GIBSON at the latter's residence, No. 6 Vandam-st., last night, when CELIA struck her over the head with a weight, wounding her severely. CELIA was locked up.

Probable Murder in Brooklyn by the Wythe-Avenue Gang.

At 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, JOSEPH HOPKINS, Jr., aged eighteen years, residing at the corner of Bedford-avenue and River-street, went to a pump near by for water. He was met there by four young men, who seemed to be to some extent under the influence of liquor. The latter became very insulting to young HOPKINS, and threatened to knock his head off. Mr. JOSEPH HOPKINS, the boy's father, came out to his son's assistance, when one of the ruffians hit him over the left eye with a stone, inflicting a very dangerous wound, and producing concussion of the brain, which, in the opinion of his attending physicians, will prove fatal. Two officers of the Fifth Precinct, accompanied by young HOPKINS, went immediately in quest of the assailants, and succeeded in arresting JOHN DUNN and JOHN BURNHEAD. HOPKINS identified SHERIDAN as the one who threw the stone at his father. The prisoners belong to a pestiferous clan known as the Wythe-avenue gang.

Brooklyn Disturbances.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, Saturday night, an affray took place at WM. WORDEN'S liquor-shop, No. 80 Fulton-street, during which some unknown person hurled a large glass tumbler, which struck an Italian, HERMAN FERRER, on the head, inflicting a very ugly gash, but probably not fatal.

PATRICK GILLAS made an assault on ROBERT EAGLE with a slung-shot, in St. Mark's-place, yesterday afternoon, inflicting a dangerous wound on the head. GILLAS was arrested and locked up.

The Jersey City Ring—Petition for Pardon from Ex-Commissioner Hunsicker.

WILLIAM H. HUNSICKER, the Ex-Commissioner of Public Works, of Jersey City, is now ill in the New-Jersey State Prison, where he is treated as the other convicts are. He has addressed a long petition to Gov. PARKER and the Court of Pardons, now in session, claiming entire innocence of complicity in the reservoir swindle, that he saved the city $1,000 on the purchase, and that the Grand Jury misapprehended the facts. He says:

"When I purchased the property I supposed, and still believe, that I made a good purchase, rating the property at an average below its real value, and at less than the city could have procured it in any other way. When the purchase was completed and the title came to be taken, I learned for the first time that VEREELAND was the real owner of considerable portions of the property, but as the price was low, and I did not think it my duty to inquire who the owners might be, I raised no objection. I did not know at that moment at what exact price VEREELAND had bought or bargained for, or how much he was making, but it was apparent to me that he must have used considerable portions of the money which he had borrowed from me for the purchase of this property for the owners. I did not know at the time he borrowed, that the money was to be used for this purpose; but I was glad to loan him at the rate of interest he was to pay—one per cent. per month. Most of these funds were brought out on the trial, and the only way in which it was shown or claimed that I was interested was the change the loans to VEREELAND. Conscious of my innocence and being certain that my innocence would be made apparent by the facts, I took no action myself, but left the case in the hands of the counsel of the Board of Public Works, to employ such additional counsel as he might see fit. I did not, like a criminal, go out of my way to engage widely known or criminal counsel."

A Queer Wine Cellar.

Right opposite to Mount Morris Park, on its Madison-avenue side, and between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, is the Tunnel Wine-cellar, kept by LOUIS BROSI. On each side of the entrance are sheds for carriages which on Sunday evenings are here in great numbers. The saloon is a plain wooden structure, tolerably large and commodious, affording accommodation for nearly a hundred guests, of whom one-half are ladies. At the end of this room is a yawning gulf, circular in form, evidently hollowed by machinery out of the solid granite rock. It is about eighteen feet in diameter, and 30 feet back for a depth of forty-six feet. This place was begun in 1864 as an experiment by the firm that contracted to do the Hoosac tunneling in Massachusetts. In 1869 an enterprising Teuton saw the great hole, which was then a sort of play-house for the children of the squatters in the neighborhood. He thought it would make an admirable wine-cellar and he resolved to lease it. He had very little money; was he was enterprising and economical. The owner of the land leased the place to him for a song. He could do nothing with it himself without going to a great expense to get rid of the huge mass of granite that

THE FRENCH MURDER.

Details of an American Tragedy—A Singular Case.

Paris (June 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

While Paris has been taken up by the Dubourg tragedy, Amiens and its neighborhood have been thrown into commotion by a crime scarcely less horrible and more interesting, so far as regards the extraordinary mass of circumstantial evidence by which it has been sought to convict the perpetrator. As the trial has not concluded, and the Law of Evidence has not yet been published, but it have been favored with a private account of it, and it seems even more strange than the Dubourg affair. A murder, mystery and, moreover, a murder by the mysterious agency of Secret Poison, then a story of real life. The victim is a young man, who has published the employers at Whose table he fed every day and with whom he had outwardly lived on terms of perfect good will and amity, not to mention any fancied slight, nor under any momentary impulse of passion or drink, but in a sober, business-like, almost top-stable way, simply and solely to get possession of the private hoard which he knew them to have laid by. The frequency of these cold-blooded, calculated assassinations, the fearful extent to which the servant companion and trusted servant of his victim, and his only motive avarice, is one of the most deplorable characteristics of provincial France, and exists there to an extent unknown in other countries of anything like the same civilization. I am very far from wishing to insinuate that the crime I have on the whole, a very rare taste, naturally or artificially developed, for murder than other civilized races. But each nation has not only its peculiar vices, but even its peculiar forms of the same vice, just as it has its peculiar fashions of cutting the same coat, or going through the same dance; and without here venturing to assign any preliminary reason for the fashion of murder, let one's judgment should be warped by patriotic prejudice, I think one may safely say that for mere mercenary murder, between friend and friend, worked out as coolly as a sum in subtraction, or as one scares a shop, no country in the world is more for France. The Dubourg affair occurred in the northern near Amiens, was one of the very few persons likely to know exactly where his employers had hidden their money, and hence it was that suspicion first fell upon him. He lived and fed in their house, but did not sleep there, and, according to his account, on coming one morning, the house he knocked, but paid not get admittance. He went to a neighboring cabaret, and there waited till 7, when he returned to the house and knocked, but again with the same result. He went back to the cabaret, got a ladder and a long stick, and accompanied this time by the proprietor of the cabaret, forced an entrance into the house. With the stick he pushed back the bolt which fastened the gate of entry into the farm-yard, and then placed the ladder beneath a small window above the house door. Mounting the ladder, he raised a long sash, and, to his horror, saw the poor old man "stretched out on the floor, with two bullet-holes in his forehead, and a pistol by his side, point-blank!" The whole village was at once astir, but, as no unauthorized person dares in France to touch the body of a murdered man, nothing was done before the arrival of the police. When, at length, the door was burst open a horrid sight presented itself. The master and mistress of the house lay dead in a pool of blood, their heads frightfully battered and disfigured, while so close to the door as almost to prevent its opening was the body of their dog, also battered to death. Every search was made for some clue to the assassin, and it was soon found that some bricks in the floor had been removed, in order to get at the coin which, on the opinion of the Tribunal, the old couple had hidden there, and also that some bank notes had been taken out of the hollow bottom of a large, old-fashioned clock. The clock had stopped at seven minutes past 7, marking in all probability the moment at which it was disturbed by the hand of the murderer. On the floor were found, stained with blood, two cards, the Queen of Hearts and the Queen of Spades. CHAUCHE was arrested, but stoutly maintained his innocence, in the face of some very suspicious facts. None but one familiar with the habits of the household would have known where to look for the private hoard. Again, the dog, known to be a fierce watch-dog, had not been heard by the neighbors to bark, which he certainly would have done at the entrance of any stranger into the house. The ladder was put against the door where CHAUCHE had put it, and it was found that no one standing as he stood could possibly have seen the corpses inside the house. How, then, could he know that the crime had been committed? The old people were known to be in the habit of locking their door with the key, and yet to the public, who knew nothing of this, and have known this, had taken a stick, quite as a matter of course, to push back the bolt, as if this were the only obstacle. His house was searched, and a pack of cards found corresponding exactly to the two lying on the floor, except that six, not two, cards were wanting to the pack. It was ascertained on inquiry that the neck had been given CHAUCHE by his aunt, and on the police going to her, she at once, in all innocence, explained that by a mistake she had given her nephew twenty-nine cards instead of thirty-two. The still left a card to account for, and search was long made for it in vain; but at last it was found behind the table and the cabaret, at which CHAUCHE had twice gone. Here, then, was the pack complete. All these facts induced CHAUCHE to change his line of defense, and he then made the extraordinary statement that though he himself had not committed the murder, he knew who did and what about it. It had been committed by his wife's paramour, GUSTAVE BOITEL, who had threatened him with death if he told the truth. BOITEL was at once arrested, but swore—and his evidence was supported by two witnesses, his father and mother—that at the hour the clock stopped he was in his own house. Thereupon the wife took the stand, having an idea that, once released, he could never be arrested again, he very coolly confessed over his cups to a comrade that he was not in his house at he had sworn, but that he had really been present when CHAUCHE committed the murder. Though greatly alarmed and amazed at being a second time thrown back into his own house, soon after, CHAUCHE'S wife was induced to confess that her husband had thrown a hammer stained with blood into a pool close by. BOITEL, on being examined, confirmed her confession. The pool was dredged dry and the hammer found. The evidence against CHAUCHE then secured over whitening the silence of the dog, the pack of cards, the blood-stained hammer, his knowledge where the hoard was kept, his premature cry of horror at bodies that he could not see. But he has confronted it by a fairly plausible and perfectly consistent story. BOITEL, his wife's lover, knew through her as much as the husband did about the treasure, and was no stranger to the house. Nothing was more natural than that, being constantly at the house, he should have had some of CHAUCHE'S cards in his pocket, and as for the hammer it was in the first mood it and then threw it into the pond. The wife and paramour, according to CHAUCHE, are in a conspiracy to arrest the husband. As for his cry about the bodies, he can swear he believes he saw them, but as he knew what BOITEL had done, this may have been a not unnatural illusion of an excited and alarmed imagination. It must be added that CHAUCHE'S story is, if anything, more improbable by reason of his voluntary confession, when he believed himself safe, that he knew the real facts of the murder. The case is creating intense excitement all through the Department, and is looked forward to with the keenest interest, the more especially as it will be conducted by one of the ablest and most eloquent public prosecutors in France—M. LAPELLETIER.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Revelations of the Imperial Correspondence—The Heroes of the Sentinel Demonstration.

Paris (June 12) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The greater part of the Imperial Correspondence, prepared for publication by a committee appointed by the Government of Sept. 4, was destroyed by the burning of the Tuileries. But some letters were preserved at the National Archives, and in some cases attested copies of destroyed documents have been forthcoming. A series has just been published which throws an extraordinary light indeed upon the men who were eminent Generals and under the Empire. In one of the published letters are strictures written from Gen. FELIX DOUAY, giving his opinion of the conduct of Marshal BAZAINE in Mexico. Of course, the statements of these letters are not judicial evidence, and must not be taken as conclusive. But the public has a right to read them and ponder the Empire. In one case, FELIX DOUAY, a gallant Alsatian, renowned in the army, is a man of the highest respectability. His letters, whether they be well founded or not, cannot prejudice the reputation of the murdered of Metz, for which BAZAINE stands upon his trial, because they relate only to the Mexican campaign in which Gen. DOUAY, Gaspe tells us, was subordinate to the chief of BAZAINE'S Headquarters. "I know," says DOUAY, "that BAZAINE hates me because I will neither be his dupe nor his accomplice." One of the letters says: "BAZAINE made a tool of the stupid MAXIMILIAN. He thought of nothing but his own ambitious plans. He surrounded himself with men devoid of capacity or of character. His plans were the fantasies of the smallest dreaming brains. Napoleon dragged from his arm-chair in Mexico the most exhaustive of the smallest dreaming brains. The man was and the result was, that Napoleon succeeded in the north in putting all hands which were in the fetch, and vice versa." When Gen. CASTELNAU was sent by the Emperor on a special mission to recommend MAXIMILIAN to abdicate, BAZAINE played a double game. He, himself the regulation to MAXIMILIAN, calling for his abdication, but privately recommending him to stand firm. A subsequent letter says: "BAZAINE'S name is well known. He has married a Mexican; he is drunk with ambition; and he seriously dreams of the fortune of a Bonaparte. In such a country as this and with his career, the scheme is not altogether chimerical." When it was decided that the French army was to come away from Mexico, BAZAINE, according to Gen. DOUAY, deferred the evacuation in order to realize money, and his agent was Col. BOYER, the same man, with the aid of Gen. BOYER, was sent by BAZAINE from Metz to Chasselmont. In this series of correspondence is found some letters addressed from Mexico to M. PIETRI, the Prefect of Police, by the Court favorite, the Marquis DE GALLIFET. This eminent Imperial General gave as bad, and worse, an account of the men under his command to Pietri as did the Prefect with whom he had to deal in marching through Germany. He said the army "took bread to the extent of mutiny; then they were an insubordinate, mutinous, drunken lot, and there were days when they were in the hands of the Mexicans." Gen. DOUAY, in one of his letters, says: "Bazaine wants to make a dictatorship of Marshals and Generals. He is the man who wrote to me that I shall be shot if I continue to oppose his plans." This is the very General who, as the beginning of the Chassepot war, shot at Malmedy, at his own private authority, without any court-martial, two Communists taken in battle, but who had stayed outside their lines. This Marquis wrote from Mexico the following jovial letter to a friend in Paris: "Get me a place at the Variétés for 'La Belle Hélène' on May 1, 1867, and tell H. I. H., the Imperial Prince, that next year we will celebrate the anniversary of his birthday by an easy victory over the Prussians." Such were the generals of the Empire. Can Prussia be very proud of her victory?

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Significance of the Approaching Visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Berlin.

On June 15, the Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* writes to that journal:

"The intelligence has been circulated here that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will pay a visit to Berlin in the Autumn, to return the visit of the German Emperor last year at Ischl. This news is correct in so far that the Emperor has notified his intention to pay the visit in question, but no decision has yet been arrived at as to the time when the journey is to take place. Several papers attach a political importance to this incident, forgetting that such visits between the nearly-related Courts of Austria and Prussia were never interrupted, notwithstanding the war of 1866, and that on that occasion the King of Prussia after the interview at Gastein, and while the negotiations between Prussia and Italy were in full progress, visited Vienna. Herr VON BISMARCK obtaining the order of St. Stephen on that occasion. The policy of Prussia was one of interest, and that of Austria becomes one of interest. Austria's neutral attitude in the Roman question plainly shows that she now recognizes neither ecclesiastical nor legitimist ideas as the principles of her policy. She seeks to remain on as peaceful and friendly terms with her neighbors as possible, especially as she has never, in the whole course of her existence as an Empire, pursued a negative policy. This negative policy, inaugurated by Count BEUST, has been wonderfully continued by his successor, Count ANDRASSY, who has acted in complete accordance with the declaration made by him on the subject when he assumed office. The division of the Empire into two independent, only nominally personal bodies forbids the maintenance of any but pacific policy, for otherwise the balance between the halves of the Empire, which was established with so much difficulty, would be disturbed. Western Austria, especially, being burdened with ten-thirteenths of the State debt and every other sign of a flourishing condition, Hungary—suffering, moreover, from the disastrous taxes of a heavy floating debt—has a special interest in applying all her attention and strength solely to the internal financial and agricultural development of her affairs. Only the most pressing necessity—the protection of her vital interests—would induce Austria to abandon the most strictly defensive attitude."

THE COTTON CROP.

Cheering Reports from Tennessee, North Georgia and North Alabama.

From the Nashville Banner, June 27.

As the promise of the growing cotton crop is a matter of great interest to the planters throughout the entire country, and to those whose business has to do with the staple, as well as to all classes of the Southern people, we have taken pains to get accurate information concerning the crop in Tennessee. Though Tennessee is not strictly one of the cotton-growing States, her yield is of considerable importance in the estimate of the general production in the United States.

To begin with the western division of the State, Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman, Tipton and Lauderdale are the counties in which the cotton-growing crop, and the percentage of acreage is at least an eighth greater than that of last year. The same favorable account comes from that entire section.

In Weakley County the stalk is in a healthy condition, and there is an estimated increase in acreage of fifteen per cent. In Obion the crop is never better, and the same account comes from Carroll and Benton as to the condition of the crop, and there is perhaps about the same increase of the amount planted. In Haywood, one of the most fertile counties in the State, and a great cotton-yielding county, the prospect is excellent, and the acreage has been increased, as compared with last year, about fifteen per cent. Gibson makes a fine showing, and, to sum up the prospect of West Tennessee, the general increase in the acreage planted this year will put down as not less than fifteen per cent., while the condition of the growing plant is everything that it could be desired.

In surveying the crop of Middle Tennessee, pretty much the same encouraging features are met with. Williamson has increased the acreage, and promises an abundant yield. Some of the farmers in that county are slightly in the grass, but not to a very damaging extent. Maury, too, has made a great little crop. Coffee, Franklin, and Marshall, in this section, but taking the county-line large, there is a fine crop growing. The estimated increase in the number of acres planted in Williamson, Maury and Marshall, is very nearly twenty-five per cent. Giles has a slightly increased acreage, though a large crop was planted last year. In Giles, Lincoln, Franklin, as well as from Wayne, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, and the counties of the Upper Cumberland, the accounts are flattering to the farmer. Rutherford has increased its acreage, and thus far promises an increase in yield above that of last year. In portions of Lincoln they were needing rain somewhat until a short time since, but the heavy showers have favored with a good stand, and the crop is clean and growing well.

The labor supply has been regular and reliable for the most part, so far as we can learn, over the entire State. It may safely be said that, taking the average of the entire State, the increase in the acreage of this year's cotton crop, as compared with that of last year, will not fall short of 12 per cent., and our information would lead us to think that it is greater. In fact, in every county in the State reports that the prospect is unusually favorable.

As the trade of Nashville is largely interested in the cotton crop of North Georgia, and even more so in that of North